FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 025 6 February 1981

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

NATO Using 'Disinformation' on 'Euromissiles' AA 1
[Portugalov in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 29 Jan]
U.S., Neutron Bomb Rapped at Disarmament Session AA 2
5 Feb Session [Dragunov] AA 2
Ponomarev Comment AA 3
West's Conditions at MBFR 'Unacceptable' AA 3

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Economic Remedy 'To Put New Burden' on Population A 1
PRAVDA Hits Reagan Remarks on Communist Morality A 1
[Prokofyev, 5 Feb]
Terrorism Charge Continues To Elicit Comment A 3
Former CIA Chiefs Revelations A 3
Campaign Against Diplomats [Pilipets] A 3
Palestine Bureau Statement A 4
U.S. 'Expedites' Buildup of RDF 'Invasion Force' A 5
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 30 Jan]

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japanese Involvement in 'Rimpac' Exercises Hit C 1
[Vdovin in PRAVDA 2 Feb]
Japan's 'Security' Problems Mean Closer U.S. Ties C 1
[Vdovin in PRAVDA 30 Jan]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

IZVESTIYA on Imashev's Thailand Visit, Return [30 Jan] E 1

EASTERN EUROPE

'Tense' Situation in Poland Damages Economy F 1
Polish Press Reports F 1
Olenichev Report F 1
Polish Trade Unionist Calls for Realism, Restraint F 2
[TRUD 3 Feb]
FRG Neo-Nazi 'Interference' in Poland Cited F 3
[Moszczenski in SOVETSKAYA KULTURA 3 Feb]
Hungary's Frigyes Puja Awarded Soviet Order F 4
Moscow Meeting Marks Romanian Treaty Anniversary F 4
[Dumitrascu in Bucharest SCINTEIA 3 Feb]

WESTERN EUROPE

France-West Germany Summit Opens in Paris G 1
FRG Parties Support 'Revanchist Movement' [Borisov] G 1
FRG Film on Expulsions From East Criticized [Ostrogorskiy] G 2
CPSU Delegation Returns From FRG Trip 31 Jan G 3
[PRAVDA 1 Feb]
W. Berlin Problems Persist Despite New Officials G 3
[Menshikov in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 30 Jan]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Third Volume of U.S. Tehran Embassy Papers Printed H 1
Egyptian Claim of Normalization With Israel Hit H 1
[Nikaronov in IZVESTIYA 29 Jan]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Romanov Reports to Leningrad Party Conference R 1
[LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 17 Jan]
Plenum Discusses Georgian CP Congress Report R 24
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 18 Jan]
Latvian Plenum Discusses Report to Party Congress R 24
[SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA 28 Jan]
Latvian Congress Notes Ideological Shortcomings R 25
[PRAVDA 2 Feb]
Voss Speaks at Pelshe Bust Unveiling in Riga R 25
[SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA 28 Jan]
Lithuanian Party Holds Precongress Plenum R 26
[SOVETSKAYA LITVA 24 Jan]
Moldavian CP Central Committee Plenum Held R 27
[SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA 17 Jan]
Moldavian Party Congress Opening Reported R 28
[SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA 23 Jan]
Conclusion of Turkmen Party Congress Reported R 29
[TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA 18 Jan]
Postcongress Turkmen CP Plenum Elects Officials R 30
[TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA 18 Jan]
Tashkentskaya Oblast Party Conference Opens R 31
[PRAVDA VOSTOKA 17 Jan]
Voroshilov's Birth Marked in Voroshilovgrad, Kiev R 31
Kiselev Participates in Agricultural Conference R 32
Azerbaijan, Baku Personnel Reassignments Reported R 32
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 25 Jan]
Kirgiz Fruit, Vegetable Farming Minister Named R 33
[SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA 23 Jan]
Republican Appointments, Reassignments Reported R 33
Correction to Usubaliyev Kirgiz Congress Report R 34
Briefs: Development of Atheism R 34

NATO USING 'DISINFORMATION' ON 'EUROMISSILES'

LD061035 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 29 Jan 81 p 3

[Article written specially for SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA by APN's N. Portugalov: "Atlantic Metamorphoses"]

[Text] The United States and leading organs of the North Atlantic alliance can now see a real threat to the implementation of the well-known resolution adopted at the NATO session of December 1979 in the growing active opposition of the public and political and even some military circles in the European NATO countries to the plans for Europe's "nuclear upgrading." They can in no way pass off the storm of protest against missiles now arising in West Europe as an "act of Moscow." So, in Belgium and the Netherlands the governments and majority parties are not dropping their reservations to the "nuclear upgrading" plan and in the FRG the Social Democrats are beginning to protest against them with increasing resoluteness, particularly members of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] faction in the Bundestag.

In their opinion, the SPD is now simply obliged to revise the resolution adopted at the party's West Berlin congress in December 1979 supporting "nuclear upgrading", since an essential condition for this support was the ratification of the SALT II treaty by the U.S. Senate. Adherents of this viewpoint, whose numbers in the SPD are steadily increasing, also emphasize that it is even more justifiable now when talks between the Soviet Union and the United States on the limitation of nuclear missiles in Europe, which began in Geneva on a Soviet initiative and with Bonn's support, are opening up at last the long-awaited opportunity of including "Eurostrategic" facilities in the SALT process and are opening the way toward lowering the level of nuclear missile confrontation on the continent while observing the principle of equal security.

Little time now remains: In 1983, according to the original plan, the first American "Euromissiles" are due to be deployed in Britain, the FRG, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands. Striving to stop up the propaganda gap as quickly as possible, NATO leadership centers have now set about launching a large-sclae disinformation operation. The NATO headquarters in Brussels regularly gets into the mass media via accredited Western correspondents' theses, elaborately worked out by experts, attempting to convince West Europeans, in spite of everything, of the necessity of implementing the "nuclear upgrading" program. The mixture of untruths, half-truths and silences, artificially concocted according to a classical disinformation formula, is designed to result in a miraculous metamorphosis: The United States' aggressive plan, which puts its European allies in the line of fire, is to be presented to them as a defensive measure allegedly provoked by the Soviet Union's policy. As former Bundeswehr General Bastian aptly remarked, the disinformation process begins with the actual terminology since NATO, while talking about "upgrading," is in fact behaving in the role of inciter of a new round of the nuclear missile arms race in Europe.

The new exercises in turning "a carp into a piglet" pursue the prime objective of portraying "Euromissiles" not as a potential for launching a first strike at the Soviet Union's strategic targets, whatever they might be but as a "means of retaliation," a "counterstrike weapon" and so on and so forth. I remember how, commenting on Presidential "Directive 59" when it was still warm, former U.S. Defense Secretary Brown rashly spoke straight from the shoulder. In an ABC television interview he stated that he did not "rule out the possibility of U.S. first use of tactical nuclear weapons in Europe."

The negative effect of such revelations of the West European public was not long in coming. At the last NATO session, therefore, Brown hastened to correct this, declaring that Pershing II and cruise missiles are counterstrike systems. He did not bother with proof of this. And now the Atlantic propagandists are offering an additional argument. This boils down to the following.

The Pershing II's characteristics are such that it alone can be considered a first-strike weapon, but only 108 weapons of this sort will be deployed (all in the FRG), and this, they say, is insufficient to launch such a strike. As for the 464 cruise missiles, they are allegedly totally unsuitable for this since, if launched in Western Europe, they would take at least 3 hours to reach their targets in the Soviet Union and consequently are typical "retaliatory weapons."

These arguments are all calculated for simpletons: The suitability of a given nuclear weapon system for a first strike is determined not by the duration of the flight to its target but the precision of its aim and, most important, its degree of vulnerability to antimissile defense methods. But according to the authoritative evidence of leading Western experts, cruise missiles are practically invulnerable to any contemporary antimissile defense systems.

It seems that the NATO "brass hats" are devising a completely different scenario: A hundred Pershing II missiles will deal the first (in the hypocritical American phraseology "preventive") strike at Soviet targets. The inevitable counterstrike against Western Europe does not worry the Americans.

Only one conclusion suggests itself: The new U.S. medium-range missiles earmarked for deployment in Western Europe are synonymous with a potential for a first strike against the Soviet Union launched from the territory of the European NATO countries, which are unhesitatingly being subjected to the threat of a counterstrike since this is "good for America."

Certain politicians, appealing to "the Soviet Union's love of peace," are thereby seeking to distract public opinion away from the increasing threat from aggressive Western forces.

U.S., NEUTRON BOMB RAPPED AT DISARMAMENT SESSION

5 Feb Session

LD052138 Moscow TASS in English 2130 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Geneva, 5 Feb, TASS--TASS correspondent Georgiy Dragunov reports: Resolute condemnation of the plans of the new American administration to revive the production and deployment in Western Europe of neutron weapons was voiced by the Swedish representative, Inga Thuresson, at today's meeting of the session of the Committee on Disarmament. In view of the recent statement by the U.S. defence secretary, Caspar Weinberger, about the development of neutron weapons, she stressed that one should be reminded of the powerful popular movement of protest against the neutron bomb, which was launched in 1977-78 in Western Europe and outside it. It was this movement which made one of the main causes which forced the Carter administration to reject the plans of producing this horror weapon. The Swedish Government has always opposed the production of neutron weapons which will increase, to a considerable extent, the danger of nuclear war, Inga Thuresson said. At today's meeting, the representative of the GDR, Gerhard Haerder, on behalf of the group of the socialist countries, presented a document on the further work of the committee. It stresses the necessity of starting immediately the discussion of such problems as nuclear disarmament, a total and complete ban on nuclear weapons tests, a ban on chemical and radiological weapons and the preparations of a new agreement of the non-deployment of nuclear weapons in those countries, which do not have such weapons at the moment, and other problems. The Committee on Disarmament was also addressed by representatives of Czechoslovakia, Australia and West Germany.

Ponomarev Comment

LD051518 Moscow TASS in English 1433 GMT 5 Feb 81

["Disarmament is the Imperative of the Time"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Feb, TASS--TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes: The session of the Disarmament Committee in Geneva focuses its attention on the cost of the arms race, material losses incurred by mankind while wasting money on developing new means of mass annihiliation, and real possibilities of stopping the reckless nuclear-missile race and using the means thus released for peaceful purposes. A further sharp escalation of the arms race, primarily nuclear arms race, occurred on the threshold of the 1980s. The United States is responsible for that. It is now becoming clear that the new Washington administration as well takes the line towards the further escalation of armaments. To justify this militaristic line, American politicians frequently claim that military orders "boost" the U.S. economy and stimulate its development. Authoritative research conducted by American economists, however, refutes such assertions. It is stated that allocations of 1,000 million dollars for peaceful purposes or a reduction of taxes by the same figure would provide jobs for 112,000 Americans. 1,000 million dollars spent on military purposes creates 30 percent less jobs. In 1978, the NATO countries accounted for nearly 40 per cent of world military spending. The overall value of world trade in arms reached that year 20.6 billion dollars, while last year, the United States alone sold almost 15 billion dollars worth of weapons. How many schools, hospitals and kindergartens could have been built on this money! By accelerating the flywheel of the arms race, the United States is striving for military supremacy so as to dictate to the world its terms while relying on it. These imperial ambitions prompt the United States to create new types of weapons of mass annihiliation. This was how the first American atomic bomb was developed, thrown on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The hydrogen bomb, nuclear warhead missiles, cruise missiles, and the neutron weapon is now being developed.' [sentence as received] It is the U.S. ruling circles which instigated all rounds of the arms race. At present, they do not wish to listen to sensible calls to stop and denounce the illusory claims to world domination. A way back in 1975, the Soviet Union proposed to conclude an international agreement on banning the development and production of new types of weapons of mass annihilation. The course of the Geneva talks on these issues shows that representatives of the United States and some other Western countries impede the process of achieving mutually acceptable accords.

WEST'S CONDITIONS AT MBFR 'UNACCEPTABLE'

LD052250 Moscow TASS in English 2240 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Vienna, 5 Feb, TASS--A plenary meeting of the participants in the negotiations on mutual reduction of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe took place at Vienna's Hofburg Palace today. The meeting was addressed by E. Molitor, the head of the Luxembourg delegation. He set out the Western conception of the consideration of problems concerning arms control and confidence-building measures. He insisted that the package of measures suggested by the West be accepted by the socialist countries without any amendments and changes. A press spokesman of the Soviet delegation told journalists that, in the opinion of the socialist countries, measures connected with the reduction of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe should become an integral part of agreements which are expected to be concluded. However, the West has not up to now given a reply to the socialist countries' proposals on matters connected with reduction of the armed forces and armaments, to reach agreement on which is the main purpose of the Vienna negotiations. While discussing its package of measures the West adheres to the principle "everything or nothing". In other words, it puts the question before the socialist countries in this way: Either you accept the package as it is or there will be no accord. It is significant that throughout the year the Western participants have not introduced any changes to their package and have not expressed their attitude towards the Eastern partners' considerations. The West put forward preconditions which are unacceptable to the socialist countries and which ran counter to the agreed subject and aims of the negotiations.

ECONOMIC REMEDY 'TO PUT NEW BURDEN' ON POPULATION

LD060958 Moscow TASS in English 0858 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Washington, 6 Feb, TASS--The USA is in the worst economic mess since the great depression, said U.S. President Ronald Reagan in his television address to the nation on the economy of the United States.

The U.S. President said that the country had two years of double digit inflation, that the dollar has been incessantly depreciating and the income of the population declining. Thus, in 1980, the dollar was equal in its purchasing power to 36 cents of the year 1960. The taxes by the federal government on the population have almost doubled since 1960. The country has seven million unemployed.

The president pointed out that the decline in the income of the population and the soaring cost of living have made unattainable to most Americans the "American dream"--buying their own home.

The President placed on record that once the powerful industry of the United States is now speedily ceding its positions, being unable to stand competition with foreign states--in the first place because of a decline in labour productivity. The President pointed out that the USA was once the greatest producer of automobiles, producing more than all the rest of the world combined. Now the situation has not only changed--last year the biggest U.S. motor companies suffered enormous losses and laid off thousands of workers.

Over the recent 20 years the national debt of the USA has grown more than three-fold to reach in 1980 the huge sum of 934 billion dollars, the U.S. President said.

Ronald Reagan laid the blame for the sorry state of the country's economy on the preceding administrations, pointing out that the efforts, which have been made in recent years to combat inflation and improve the country's economic health have proved to be unsuccessful. As follows from the statement by the U.S. President, the new administration intends to look for a settlement of economic problems along the already tested lines--the creation of a climate of maximum benefits for the monopolies.

It must be noted in this connection that every new administration lays the blame for the economic difficulties on the preceding administration promising to improve the situation, but in fact puts new burdens onto the shoulders of the population.

PRAVDA HITS REAGAN REMARKS ON COMMUNIST MORALITY

LD061245 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 81 p 5

[N. Prokofyev article: "Rejoinder Apropos"]

[Text] What will there be after us? This question has probably troubled man since he learned to think.

Dreams and thoughts about the other world have left behind monuments and scars in history. The pyramids were built to save the souls of the chosen ones, and the lives of hundreds and thousands of slaves seemed an acceptable price to pay for eternity. With God's name on their lips the crusades were fought, the fires of the inquisition were lit, colonialists enslaved and destroyed peoples and states, and imperialism drove millions of soldiers onto the battlefields.

It must be assumed that they did not forget the most high when they issued the order to drop the atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki and when they napalmed and carpet-bombed Korea, Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. Perhaps they remembered him when they used mercenaries to overthrow democratic governments in Guatemala, the Dominican Republic, Chile and, still earlier, Iran.

All this has to be remembered because R. Reagan, the new U.S. president, so the New York TIMES reported, held "the first of a whole series of unofficial press conferences" in the White House 3 February. "They do not share our views on morality," President R. Reagan declared at that press conference, "as they do not believe in what we believe in--they do not believe in life after death, they do not believe in God, and they have no religion. Therefore, for them what is moral is only what promotes the success of socialism and, proceeding from this premise, they believe they have a right to do anything that will contribute to the success of that cause and see nothing immoral in this." What Reagan means by "they" is the Soviet people, Soviet communists.

Well, we will not argue with the U.S. President. Our views on morality really do not coincide.

We communists believe that peace and earthly blessings must belong to all peoples and people on earth, and not just to the lucky ones bearing some sort of seal of God.

We believe that all people have the right to happiness and joy during their lifetime, not afterward, and this is not "immoral collectivism belittling the individual" but the only true humanism.

Unlike the U.S. leaders, we do not pray to weapons as to an icon, and we reject "power politics" for we believe in the merits, the creative potential and the justice of socialism. The Soviet Union offers the United States mutual renunciation of the first use of force and of nuclear and nonnuclear weapons, and dealings from "positions of reason." But what is heard in reply? Washington is expanding military preparations and trying to pressure other countries and blackmail them with threats of nuclear strikes.

In short, there are different world outlooks and faiths. U.S. policy, as the facts attest, has most probably acquired especially adventurous properties when the White House has groaned with piety in its vain attempts to assume the "leadership of the world," the Christian, Muslim, Buddhist and atheist world, lumped together, as the saying goes.

Everything that is good for the United States must be good for the rest. Washington finds this morality highly moral and justifying any action in advance. At best, they will seek a pretext or will invent one. How do they justify, for example, the U.S. claim to world leadership? With reference to the Soviet Union's "intention" to "establish world supremacy through world rule by communist states." It remains a mystery on what stars R. Reagan read or computed such an "intention."

Almost every new U.S. President suffers from the "infantile disorders" of power. One of the symptoms is rejection of the objective experience of preceding development. Strength and fear long ago revealed their inability to serve the peoples' interests and recognition of this indisputable truth was expressed in the policy of detente. Why, you might think, repeat other people's mistakes and multiply them when there is no end of work to be done?

It is not the "ill will" and "perfidy" of someone else nor the lack of real conditions for combining the legitimate interests of different states but Washington's reluctance to understand and accept the modern world in all its diversity that is the reason why mankind is being drawn still deeper into the abyss of the arms race and why the prospect of an improvement in international relations is being obscured with philosophical arguments from the Middle Ages.

There is no need to argue about "life after death." It is the duty of governments to ensure that earthly life does not come to an abrupt end and that the descendants of those now living pay tribute to the peaceful legacy that we are preparing for them today.

TERRORISM CHARGE CONTINUES TO ELICIT COMMENT

Former CIA Chiefs Revelations

LD050036 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2016 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Revelations by former CIA chiefs Helms, Colby and Bush, published in the magazine WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, have become documentary evidence of the United State's role as a bulwark of international reaction and terrorism.

Seeking to lend more weight to the arguments in favor of stepping up the direct activity of the espionage department abroad, they laud to the skies in every possible way the feats of the knights of cloak and dagger, painting a really terrifying picture of the terror and arbitrariness perpetrated by the CIA. Thus, as an example of a successful CIA operation, Helms and Colby present the concentrated efforts of the special services of the United States to create a political climate to Washington's liking in Western Europe, after World War II. According to their testimony, the CIA literally flooded the European Continent with its agents, setting them the task of hampering--with all the means at their disposal--the growth of the international communist movement. At the same time, via various channels, including through the reactionary bosses of the AFL-CIO trade union association, the espionage department allocated millions of dollars for feeding the reactionary organizations, alliances and parties of rightwing persuasion needed by Washington. Coordination of this activity was entrusted to Colby, the then CIA resident in Western Europe.

In the fifties, the former CIA chiefs boast, it conducted extensive operations to annihilate the progressive leftwing forces in the Philippines and to liquidate the patriots in Indonesia.

Early in the sixties, on the direct instruction of the White House, the espionage department created a secret army in Laos which waged a war against the national liberation movement.

On Colby's admission, in Africa the CIA took a hand in the assassination of Patrice Lumumba and was also privy to other coups and mutinies. According to this testimony, also at the behest of the White House, the CIA drew up plans for an attack on the Cuban leader Fidel Castro. According to Helms, it was precisely the White House which issued the order to overthrow the popular unity government of Salvador Allende which was not to Washington's liking. With rare cynicism the former leader of the espionage department enumerates CIA measures to consolidate the reactionary forces in Chile, the financing of antigovernment groupings, the military clique and shock detachments which subsequently carried out the bloody coup in this country.

All these revelations show that Washington, covering itself with a fig leaf against the so-called restrictions on the activity of the CIA, has in reality never ceased, carrying out dirty operations abroad. All its lying subterfuges were designed to conceal the plans for the implementation in practice of a policy of international terrorism.

Campaign Against Diplomats

LD052242 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Oleg Filipets commentary]

[Text] It is reported from New York that unbridled hooligan forays by anti-Soviet elements have increased in frequency in recent days. An attack was perpetrated on diplomats of the USSR's Permanent UN Mission and also on Soviet UN Secretariat workers.

These provocatory actions, international affairs journalist Oleg Pilipets notes, are a most gross violation of the norms of international law. However, it must be stated that the American authorities are showing open complicity with the criminals, who have repeatedly committed terrorist acts against Soviet personnel working in the United States.

It is precisely as a result of this irresponsible stance of the Washington administration that Zionists and terrorists of various hues have, over the past few years, committed a number of dangerous crimes. In Washington the premises of the information section of the Soviet Embassy and of Aeroflot were damaged by a bomb blast. In New York and in the American capital rifles have repeatedly been fired at the apartments of Soviet diplomats. It is only by chance that the blood of Soviet citizens has not been shed by these piratic bullets. In Washington, almost outside the entrance of the USSR Embassy building, anti-Soviet pickets assemble nearly every day to shout insults at Soviet diplomats.

All this remains completely unpunished, inasmuch as the representatives of American law display a strange helplessness in bringing to court the persons guilty of such law infringements. In this connection attempts are even being made to justify such complicity by the specifics of American democracy. So what sort of democracy is being used to justify not only violations of the norms of international law but even the elementary principles of humanity?

The clear striving to shield the criminals by means of arguments about democratic liberties serves as a graphic example of irresponsible demagogy. Moreover, one gets the impression that behind this can be seen direct incitement for the anti-Soviet scum to unleash a terrorist campaign against Soviet diplomats. All this is an addition to the framework of the anti-Soviet hullaballoo which has been launched of late in the United States by certain political forces.

Official Washington reiterates that terrorism in any of its forms has no place in civilized society, while at the same time, on the streets of New York, terrorists feel absolutely pampered. The legitimate question arises as to whether perhaps the Washington administration no longer considers the city of New York part of civilized society. In that event all the statements by the American authorities against terrorism look like out-and-out hypocrisy.

Palestine Bureau Statement

LD051256 Moscow TASS in English 1107 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Washington, 5 Feb, TASS--The influential public organisation, Palestine Information Bureau, sharply denounced the hypocritical campaign around the so-called "problem of terrorism," launched by the United States administration. In a statement issued here, the bureau points out that high-ranking United States officials of late have been ever more often repeating Israeli propaganda concoctions that describe the Palestine Liberation Organization as a "terroristic group." Such a position, the document emphasies, is evidence of the American administration's hostile attitude to the Palestine people and utter disregard of hard facts.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation, the statement says, has more than once at diverse international forums denounced international terrorism, the policy of aggression and violence. It played a positive part in the settlement of the conflict between the United States and Iran over the problem of the American hostages. The anti-Palestinian campaign, launched in the United States, aims at discrediting the just struggle of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in defence of the lawful rights of the Palestine people to self-determination and to setting up their own independent state.

The American authorities, which sheded crocodile tears over the American hostages in Iran, Hatim Husseini, the head of the Bureau, said at a press conference, are absolutely indifferent to the disastrous condition of over one and a half million Palestinians, who are Israel's hostage on the occupied Arab territories.

Washington, far from denouncing Tel Aviv's expansionist course, renders it all-round assistance and support, encouraging the expansionists to fresh acts of aggression. But a few days ago the Israeli military once again dropped bombs from American-made aircraft on civilians in the south of Lebanon, killing over 40 people.

The United States, pretending to be "champions" of human rights, Hatim Husseini emphasized, connives at [as received] Israel that flouts the elementary rights of the Palestine people. At the same time, the United States seeks to sow hostility and distrust in the PLO, to smear its representatives. Ever more Americans, however, entertain sympathy for the PLO and support the Palestine people's just struggle in defence of their vital rights, he pointed out.

U.S. 'EXPEDITES' BUILDUP OF RDF 'INVASION FORCE'

LD031431 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Jan 81 p 3

[TASS correspondent report: "Invasion Forces Being Prepared"]

[Text] New York, 29 Jan--The Pentagon is expediting the introduction of its interventionist Rapid Deployment Force [RDF], regarding them as a most important U.S. foreign policy instrument.

As PROGRESSIVE magazine writes in this connection, just 2 years ago these forces were merely a sketch in the Pentagon strategists' plans. Now they are a greatly ramified and complex military structure including three Army divisions, a Marine division with an air wing, three carrier-borne attack groups, more than a dozen Air Force tactical squadrons and numerous logistical and administrative supply and support services and subunits, involving several hundred thousand men. The combat strength of the forces, which, according to their creators' intentions, are called upon to play the role of Washington's "fire brigade" to carry out armed interference and aggression in the world's "hot" spots, is currently 200,000 men. The U.S. war department is planning to spend a total of $6 billion alone on increasing the efficiency of the movement of troops and armaments to the required spot, PROGRESSIVE writes.

The money will be used to purchase 50 new CX long-range transport aircraft and a further $3 billion will be spent on creating 15 special ships--floating arsenals sufficient to equip 3 Marine brigades, each of 16,000 servicemen. Supplementing the RDF's existing huge air transport potential, which includes 70 giant C-5A Aircraft, 234 C-141 medium transport aircraft and 490 C-130 tactical transport aircraft, these facilities will enable the Pentagon to move large troop subunits into the Persian Gulf region within a short time, PROGRESSIVE notes.

The magazine writes that as the RDF is strengthened, the American military-political leadership is setting them increasingly broad tasks "in safeguarding U.S. vital interests in various regions of the world." The tasks include landing a great number of troops on the territory of independent states in the Near East and in the Persian Gulf region, seizing the Saudi Arabian oilfields in the event an "unstable situation" arises in that country and so forth.

It was within the framework of these tasks that the agreements were concluded with the pro-Western Egyptian, Omani, Kenyan and Somali regimes whereby large naval and air force bases on those countries' territory were placed at U.S. disposal. The pentagon is making no secret of the fact that the American invasion forces will, if necessary, use nuclear weapons. "You don't need to be a prophet to see that even a limited use of tactical nuclear weapons would lead to a world nuclear war," the magazine remarks in this connection.

With the aim of building up the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean, Washington is speaking increasingly often of the need to create a permanent fleet in the region, whose nucleus would be four new nuclear-powered attack aircraft carriers, and also of forming another five Army combat divisions and a Marine Corps intended exclusively for operations in the Persian Gulf.

JAPANESE INVOLVEMENT IN 'RIMPAC' EXERCISES HIT

LD050941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Feb 81 p 5

[Dispatch by correspondent Yu. Vdovin: "Links in a Single Chain"]

[Text] Tokyo, 1 Feb--Japan will take part in the next "Pacific Rim" ("Rimpac-82") naval exercises scheduled for the Hawaii region next year under the Pentagon's command with the participation of warships from Canada, Australia and New Zealand. This was announced at a press conference in Tokyo by Tsugio Yata, chief of staff of the Japanese Maritime Self-Defense Forces. The "Pacific Rim" exercises have been held regularly since 1971. Until recently Japan took no part in them, restricting itself to joint maneuvers with the U.S. Navy in the region of its own islands. Under pressure from Washington and in contravention of the Constitution, which prohibits the dispatch of troops abroad, it joined in these exercises in spring 1980. The U.S. Defense Department noted in its report that "the Japanese warships and aircraft showed themselves at their very best during these exercises."

Japan's involvement in "Pacific Rim" attests that the country's ruling circles are steering a course toward all-round assistance for the dangerous world strategy of the Pentagon, which is trying to fuse the system of its aggressive blocs into a single chain. The "ring" in which NATO and ANZUS members ahve been joined is now being enlarged with Japan, which is linked with the United States by a "security treaty" and maintains close relations with the Seoul regime. Tokyo is thus beginning to play an increasingly large part in preserving and consolidating Washington's political and military control in the region of Asia and the Pacific Ocean.

JAPAN'S 'SECURITY' PROBLEMS MEAN CLOSER U.S. TIES

LD051305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jan 81 p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Vdovin dispatch: "Following a Course of Militarism"]

[Text] Tokyo, 29 Jan--Under the pretense of "ensuring the security" of the country the Japanese Government intends to speed up militarization and to mount a campaign to indoctrinate the population in support of this dangerous policy. This is evidenced by the contents of the policy speeches of Prime Minister Z. Suzuki and other members of his cabinet at the session of the Diet which has resumed its work after the New Year's vacation. The prime minister pointed out that tension in the world and increasing difficulties over obtaining energy, raw materials and food are making Japan, which is almost totally without natural resources, think seriously about the country's "security" problems. As follows from his speech, the government sees the way to ensure its security, above all, in stepping up its own military efforts and strengthening the alliance with the United States on the basis of the "security treaty," which has once again been proclaimed the cornerstone of Japanese foreign policy. To implement this policy, Suzuki proposed holding a broad debate for the purpose of securing "national concord" on this question and essentially called for the stepping up of militarist propaganda in the country.

Noting the country's financial difficulties, Suzuki declared that the government has decided to increase taxes in order to overcome them. This year they will triple compared with last year and will total almost 1.5 trillion yen. The prime minister was forced to admit that these measures "will have a very serious effect on the life of the people."

Touching on Japanese-Soviet relations, Suzuki tried to depict the matter in such a way that pogress in developing them depends wholly on the Soviet Union's position. He once again repeated territorial claims on the USSR and declared that he makes the further development of relations between the two countries and the conclusion of a peace treaty between them dependent on the fulf lment of these absurd demands.

IZVESTIYA ON IMASHEV'S THAILAND VISIT, RETURN

LD051235 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Parliamentarians' Meetings"]

[Text] The first official visit to Thailand in the history of Soviet-Thai relations--by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by S.N. Imashev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which was here at the invitation of Thailand's Constituent Assembly--has come to an end.

In the course of the visit the delegation familiarized itself with the work of Thailand's supreme legislative organ, toured the country and met representatives of the Thai public.

The head of the Soviet delegation was received by Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister and defense minister of Thailand. A conversation took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere. The sides exchanged opinions on issues of bilateral relations, expressed satisfaction with their development and endorsed the further strengthening of these relations in the interests of both countries and also of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The prime minister of Thailand, Prem Tinsulanon, noted that his country is particularly interested in cooperation with the USSR in the economic and the scientific and technical spheres.

The sides expressed satisfaction with the successful results of the visit and spoke in favor of developing contacts in various spheres. Sitthi Sawetsila, Thai minister of foreign affairs took part in the conversation.

The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet also met with Deputy Prime Minister of Thailand Thanat Khoman. In the course of a talk which took place in a friendly and frank atmosphere opinions were exchanged on issues of bilateral relations and the development of the situation in Southeast Asia. Thanat Khoman expressed satisfaction with the steadily developing Thai-Soviet links.

The Soviet side noted that the USSR's foreign policy is aimed at the comprehensive development of relations with all the countries of Southeast Asia including Thailand. The Soviet Union supports the elimination of tension in the region and the normalization of relations between the ASEAN countries and Indochina.

The delegation returned to Moscow 29 January, to be met at the airport by A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, other officials and also (P. Piyanond), Thai charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

'TENSE' SITUATION IN POLAND DAMAGES ECONOMY

Polish Press Reports

LD051520 Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Feb, TASS--The situation in Poland continues to remain tense. The press notes that some leaders of the Solidarity trade union association, who are under the influence of anti-socialist forces, are not ceasing their incendiary activity directed at creating in the country a situation of chaos and anarchy. As reported by PAP news agency, the strike is continuing in Bielsko-Biala Province where some 120 enterprises are idle. The daily losses exceed 400 million zlotys. The leadership of Solidarity is making threats against the government and state authorities and calling for new strikes.

The newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU writes that the people who are known for their anti-socialist views and extremist positions and are grouped in some setions of the Solidarity trade union association are transcending the framework of this organization's charter. They are trying to lead the collectives into an impasse, to aggravate social tension, are trying to sustain the state of constant confrontation with bodies of state power, to create in practice a duality of power in the country. Such pehnomena threaten the socio-economic life in the country and public order and lead to a destablization of the situation.

Olenichev Reports

LD042034 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] The Main Statistical Office of Poland, reports our Warsaw correspondent Viktor Olenichev, has published data on the development of the country last year. The results for 1980 show graphically how dear the prolonged disorganization in economic life is costing People's Poland, how high is the price that it is having to pay for the strikes that are going on in the country. Industrial production has decreased. The foreign trade situation has worsened and the national income has decreased by 4 percent.

And today the situation in Poland is far from stable. Now in one, now in another region, town or voivodship the Solidarity trade union is to blame for creating an arena of tension. An example is Bielsko Voivodship in the south where industrial enterprises have not been working for more than a week. Each day the stoppage costs Z270 million. An acute problem for the country has also become the decline in the extraction of coal, which in the second half of 1980 fell by 12 million tons.

The PZPR Believes the restoration of stability in the country to be its most important task. It is calling upon all workers to achieve this. Not one economic mechanism can function on loose ground, said Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the party Central Committee in a speech at a session of the commission to prepare for the ninth congress. He stressed that everything that hinders the process of stabilization and slows it down weakens Poland and is a threat to its people. To find a way out of the difficult economic situation, said Stanislaw Kania, is the basic need of the working class and the whole of Polish society.

POLISH TRADE UNIONIST CALLS FOR REALISM, RESTRAINT

LD051321 Moscow TRUD in Russian 3 Feb 81 p 3

[Correspondent B. Stolpovskiy report: "Selfless Labor and Civic Responsibility Are Needed"]

[Text] Prague--The Czechoslovak trade union newspaper PRACE has published an interview with Albin Szyszka, chairman of the conciliation commission of Poland's sector trade unions. Answering the newspaper's questions, he touched on the situation in the Polish trade union movement.

[Question] What place do the sector trade unions hold in the present structure of the Polish trade union movement?

[Answer] The situation in the Polish trade union movement remains very complex. As far as we are concerned, the conciliation commission of the sector trade unions represents more than 20 trade unions, uniting nearly half the Polish working people in all spheres of the national economy. Alongside us there are also the Solidarity trade union association, and several so-called autonomous trade unions with an insignificant number of members.

As for the class position of the sector trade unions, they express the working people's opinions on all the country's main problems and follow the path of socialist renewal and the defense of socialist principles. It cannot be denied that the former trade union leadership lost touch with the masses and permitted serious errors. But no errors can overshadow the positive things that were done. For us it is a question of defending not only the working people's immediate interests, but their long-term interests too. Otherwise it can happen that what seems good at a given moment has unfavorable consequences in the future. I have in mind, for instance, the question of wages, their proportions and the possibilities of raising them, the risk of still greater inflation and so forth.

[Question] On what do you focus your main attention?

[Answer] In recent months the socioeconomic demands of individual groups or whole collectives of working people have come into the foreground in trade unions' activity at enterprises. Not infrequently trade union organizations of both Solidarity and the sector union (the so-called autonomous trade unions are concentrated in the nonproduction sphere) are in operation at the same enterprise. The fact is that certain Solidarity trade union activists are unwilling to devote themselves to, for instance, production and economic questions, although this is very important in the interests of the constructive resolution of urgent problems.

In addition to other negative phenomena in the Polish trade union movement, we are concerned at the fact that certain Solidarity leaders are trying to play "big politics," while they have no time for the so-called minor, everyday, but very important matters. We have reached the conclusion that for the sector trade unions to defend their members' interests better and work better in general, their internal structure must be improved. I have in mind the creation of a number of sections, committees and councils uniting working people by sectors and professions. We expect this to result in more active, everyday participation by trade union members in the movement and in public affairs and greater consistency in the resolution of existing problems.

In discussing the plan and ways of implementing it, the distribution of funds and so forth, the working people take part in the management of the national economy and the socialist state. We regard this participation as a very important condition of successful activity by sector trade unions and will implement it fully in practice.

[Question] In recent weeks discussions have been focused on the question of nonworking Saturdays and the 40-hour work week. What is the position of the sector trade unions and their conciliation commission?

[Answer] The Polish Government has proposed two options for resolving this very important problem, one put forward by us and the other by Solidarity. Our conciliation commission holds the view that the immediate introduction of a 40-hour 5-day week cannot be demanded and that working time can only be reduced gradually. It is necessary to take into account the real economic situation existing in the country.

[Question] What, in your opinion, is the way out of the present situation?

[Answer] I would like to say that our trade unions' activeness on questions of defending working people's rights has increased. However--and I would like to stress this--we cannot forget the main point: It is necessary to work harder and better. Some people are seeking the easy way out and inundating the government with new slogans and demands. I regard the demands of Solidarity leaders in Gdansk and elsewhere as difficult to fulfill at present. I repeat: It is necessary to seriously weigh up economic potentials. We are in a grave situation. Many countries are helping us, above all the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and the other socialist countries. Selfless, responsible labor and concrete positive deeds are required from every honest Pole. Only thus can we emerge from the crisis and Poland travel the path of further socialist development under PZPR leadership.

FRG NEO-NAZI 'INTERFERENCE' IN POLAND CITED

LD051323 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 3 Feb 81 p 6

[Report by TRYBUNA LUDU correspondent Janusz Moszczenski: "Revisionist Voices on the Rhine"]

[Text] The neo-Nazi grouping "Action Oder-Neisse" (AKON), which has been renamed "Action for German Unity" and is headed by (G. Frey), publisher of the neo-Nazi rag NATIONAL-ZEITUNG, has launched a new campgin for the "restoration of German rule over the eastern regions," that is, Polish western and northern lands.

The AKON revanchists have the gall to assert that the "wave of workers' strikes in Poland opens up a new phase in the struggle for the return of former German lands." A proclamation circulated by AKON calls for a review of the entire system of mutual relations with the socialist countries. The tendentious aim of the pamphlet is to show that the Poles are allegedly incapable of making rational, prudent use of the western and northern lands and that Polish workers would find life considerably better under German control. AKON expresses the wish to hold talks on this subject with the leadership of the new trade unions in Poland. This organization is demanding that all future FRG credits to Poland be bound by "political conditions gradually leading to the reestablishment of German sovereignty in the eastern regions, to the possibility of acquiring the right to use these lands and, in the future, to their total 'redemption.'"

"The Polish events," the leaflet says, "have highlighted the imperfections in the Polish economy in the former German lands." Without Western financial aid the Polish economy would have collapsed long ago, the slanderous proclamation states.

So extreme rightwing forces in the FRG are attempting to speculate on the present difficulties, thus blatantly interfering in our state's sovereign affairs.

HUNGARY'S FRIGYES PUJA AWARDED SOVIET ORDER

LD012036 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Frigyes Puja, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, has been awarded the Order of the Friendship of Peoples for his great contribution to strengthening friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Hungarian peoples, and in connection with his 60th birthday.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS ROMANIAN TREATY ANNIVERSARY

AU041111 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Feb 81 p 6

[Report by AGERPRES correspondent in Moscow I. Dumitrascu]

[Text] The Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries [SOD] and the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Society [SRFS] sponsored a festive meeting at the Moscow friendship house marking the 33d anniversary of the first treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between Romania and the USSR.

On the Presidium were by V.I. Konotop, member of the CPSU Central Committee and of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, first secretary of the Moscow Regional CPSU Committee, chairman of the SRFS central leadership; A.V. Viktorov, secretary of the Central Council of USSR Trade Unions, first deputy chairman of the SRFS central leadership; V.P. Ustinov, deputy minister of the RSFSR higher and secondary specialized education, first deputy chairman of the SRFS central leadership; deputy ministers and high-ranking officials of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The meeting was also attended by a delegation of the Romanian association for ties of friendship with the Soviet Union [ARLUS] led by Florian Balaure, prorector of the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy and member of the ARLUS General Council Bureau.

Also present were representatives of working people from enterprises and institutions in Moscow and the Moscow area.

The meeting was opened by V.I. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the SRFS central leadership. Speeches were delivered by A.T. Nefedov, deputy minister of RSFSR local industry and deputy chairman of the SRFS central leadership, and Romanian ambassador to the USSR Traian Dudas. The speakers highlighted the significance of the event for continuously and generally developing Romanian-USSR relations. They emphasized the decisive role of meetings and talks--which have become traditional--between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU general secretary and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, for the continuous development of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and CPSU, and between the two countries and peoples.

FRANCE-WEST GERMANY SUMMIT OPENS IN PARIS

LD051250 Moscow TASS in English 1154 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Paris, 5 Feb, TASS--The 37th Franco-West German summit opens here today. It is expected that special attention at the talks between President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of the Federal Republic of Germany will be given to East-West relations in view of the advent to power of the new American administration. Observers attach great importance to this meeting which is to allow the two governments to coordinate their stands. It is indicated here that the recent statements by the U.S. administration give cause for grave concern in West European countries which fear that this will result in the further heightening of international tensions.

FRG PARTIES SUPPORT 'REVANCHIST MOVEMENT'

LD051340 Moscow TASS in English 1326 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 5 Feb, TASS--TASS observer Yuriy Borisov writes:

The West German opposition bloc Christian Democratic Union-Christian Social Union is planning to exploit the Madrid meeting of representatives of states, participants, in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, for launching a campaign in support of their openly revenge-seeking aims. Alois Mertes, the foreign political expert of the Bundestag group of the Christian Democrats, said that the Christian Democratic Union-Christian Social Union demanded of the FRG Government that it constantly reminded the Madrid meeting that the "German question is still open, juridically and politically."

This statement by Herr Mertes can be only assessed as unmasking by the leaders of the Christian Democratic Union-Christian Social Union themselves, for in the past they have stated more than once that the point of departure of their policy allegedly is to be the fact of the existence of the treaties of the FRG with the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, the GDR and other socialist states. But these documents clearly record the inviolability of state frontiers in Europe, determined after World War Two, just as the Final Act Helsinki act does.

Thus, assurances by the leaders of the Christian Democratic Union-Christian Social Union on "allegiance" to the treaties signed are but a strategem designed to mislead public opinion with regard to their real intentions. Allegiance to the treaties and simultaneous declarations that the "German question is still open" are incompatible, for one excludes the other. Through Mertes, the Christian Democratic Union-Christian Social Union bloc has once again shown that its old revenge-seeking purposes have not been changed in any way notwithstanding verbal disguise.

Noteworthy is the fact that revenge-seeking moods inside the right-wing quarters of the FRG have been particularly intensified since the Western mass media unleashed a provocative campaign around developments in Poland. West German revenge-seeking organisations, closely connected with the Christian Democratic Union-Christian Social Union bloc, don't even deem it necessary to conceal their plans for recarving state frontiers of Europe and reviving the "great-German Reich".

"The wave of strikes in Poland opens up a new stage in the struggle for the recovery of the German-eastern lands, bluntly says a leaflet circulated in the FRG by the revenge-seeking "Aktion Oder-Neisse" organisation. Ratza, the ring leader of the "West Prussian Landmannschaft", called for not losing hopes that the "European frontiers will be revised", and the leader of the "Silesian Germans' Landsmannschaft", Christian-Democratic Union Bundestag Deputy Hupka bluntly stated: "Your aim is a free Silesia."

These revelations of the revanchists have much in common with Mertes' statement. They utterly betray the leaders of Christian Democratic Union-Christian Social Union who render constant political, moral and material support to the revenge-seeking organisations.

As for the intentions of the Christian Democrats to exploit the Madrid meeting for revenge-seeking aims, they are, to put it mildly, absurd. For this meeting is called upon to promote detente and not aggravation of tension, to strengthen and not to subvert security on the European Continent.

FRG FILM ON EXPULSIONS FROM EAST CRITICIZED

DW041001 Moscow in German to Germany 1624 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Vladimir Ostrogorskiy commentary on the FRG film "Escape and Expulsion" broadcast by the ARD television network concerning the flight of ethnic Germans and others before the advancing Red Army and the subsequent expulsion of others from the east following World War II]

[Text] The film met with a divided response even in the FRG press itself. Some television critics cannot but criticize the lack of a sober analysis and note the excessive emphasis on the emotional aspect. It was more or less evident that the parties really guilty of human tragedies of that era, the originators of the war, the SS and SD expellers, the masters of horror propaganda, in short, the Hitler clique, are treated rather leniently in the film. Instead, feelings of hatred are fanned against those peoples which were among the actual victims of the Fascist criminals and whose ordeals can hardly be imagined.

These critical remarks, however, mostly ignore the fact that [word indistinct] of history in this case has a topical political background. All the the moviemakers are affiliated with the most militant circles of the professional expellees who have always felt particularly at home in Munich, where the film was produced. There, under the protective wings of Franz Josef Strauss, it is generally known that quite a few associations are developing. It is here that obscure newspapers appear whose declared goal is to impose on the Federal Republic and its people a policy which, marked by prejudice and resentment, points to the darkest past.

Viewed from this angle the film, which distorts history and misuses the emotions hardly represents anything new in the Federal Republic. It is, however, new that this is being delivered to each and every FRG apartment through the semiofficial channels of the ARD, bearing its quality label, as it were. This product of the revanchist poison distillery is being offered on the same channel where high-ranking Bonn personages also avail themselves if and when they propose to reaffirm once again their avowals of peace, reconciliation, balance, understanding among peoples and so forth--slogans, which, even if taken seriously, are hardly compatible with slander and agitation a la "Escape and Expulsion."

Therefore, broadcasting the film must be assessed an another symptom of the double-track character of Bonn's policy, the very double-track character which in context with the events in Poland becomes particularly evident. It is a fatal double-track character, because the material arms race as well as the psychological warfare as exemplified by the film "Escape and Expulsion," destroy the bases of international cooperation much faster than well-meant declarations can consolidate it.

CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM FRG TRIP 31 JAN

LD061017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Returns Home"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by the chief editor of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA M.F. Nenashev returned to Moscow from the FRG on 31 January after taking part in the events sponsored by the German Communist Party in memory of V.I. Lenin, K. Liebknecht and R. Luxemburg.

W. BERLIN PROBLEMS PERSIST DESPITE NEW OFFICIALS

LD051443 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 30 Jan 81 p 3

[Vitaliy Menshikov article under the rubric "Our Commentary": "West Berlin's Troubles"]

[Text] The recent resignation of the West Berlin city Senat along with the ruling Mayor D. Stobbe exposed a profound crisis in the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] and Free Democratic Party [FDP] two-party coalition camp which, in recent years, has formed the supreme echelon of that city's administration. The main reason for the resignation was the "city fathers'" inability to fulfill their election promises. West Berlin's unemployment is up to about 40,000, the number of jobs lost in the past decade has exceeded 100,000 and the acute housing problem is continuing.

Observers believe that the Senat was brought to this position by its policy of fawning to monopoly capital and of the unilateral joining of the city--exclusively with political aims--to the FRG's economy which is experiencing a crisis phenomena of a profound and protracted character. A clearly negative role was also played by the inability of the Senat parties to realize in West Berlin's interests the great potential of the development of mutually beneficial cooperation with the GDR and other socialist countries, potential opened by the four-power agreements on West Berlin

The "administrative vacuum" was quickly filled by a new echelon of city government formed by the same SPD-FDP coalition. Despite the four-power agreement's provisions, former FRG Justice Minister H-J. Vogel, who has taken up the post of mayor, and a number of West German politicians, as senators, were hastily "redeployed" from West Germany to the city, which does not belong to the FRG and is not part of it.

However, even with the election of a new Senat the crisis in West Berlin's administrative leadership is far from over. A plenum of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin board stressed that there must be a switch in Senat policy toward democratization and social progress to improve the working people's situation, to ensure the city's peaceful future and for a way out of the mire of corruption and parliamentary crisis.

THIRD VOLUME OF U.S. TEHRAN EMBASSY PAPERS PRINTED

LD051900 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Tehran, 5 Feb, TASS--The third volume of documents that have been discovered in the U.S. Embassy building in Tehran, and which has been published expose the subversive activity of U.S. special services against the republican regime in Iran and disclose the main guidelines of U.S. policy in the country in the post-revolution period.

It is clear from them that the basic aim of U.S. policy was to overthrow the republican regime. Ways to attain that end were worked out, too. Thus, along with the establishment of contacts with the new regime and the exchange of information, the USA planned to use Iranian Army officers in order to have "friends" within the army who would pursue a pro-American course. Besides, it counted on the consolidation of the positions of liberal bourgeoisie in Iran as represented by the provisional government of Bazargan and on such pro-Amiercan Iranian figures as former Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh. Some documents of the volume relate that Americans in the interests of achieving their goals counted on a backing by some representatives of top Iranian clergy.

The documents according to which the personnel of special services and diplomats were prescribed to thoroughly conceal the United States involvement in inspiring unrest in Tehran, in the national outlying regions, in particular, as well as the U.S. figures' contacts with Iranian emigres and groups coming out against the republican regime. For propagandist purposes it was also prescribed to use more actively the Voice of America radio station to focus the attention of Iranian listeners on the difficulties that arose in the country and on their causes, and thereby contribute to consolidation of the opposition.

As is clear from the documents, Washington contemplated two versions for creating an atmosphere of chaos and anarchy in Iran. The first of them was to provoke unrest and tension in a certain area or among national minorities, which could lead to an outbreak of nationalism, a break-up of the oil industry and termination of oil production. The second version was at the initial stage to inspire discord in educational establishments and to create an atmosphere of violence, then a general discontent and in the end such a situation which developed prior to the revolution and led to the collapse of the shah's regime.

EGYPTIAN CLAIM OF NORMALIZATION WITH ISRAEL HIT

LD031419 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "Rejoinder" from A. Nikaronov "World Today" roundup: "When Generals Conspire..."]

[Text] A week-long visit to Israel by a delegation of Egyptian parliamentarians has just ended. As America's AP news agency reports, they were "warmly received in the Knesset." Prime Minister Menachem Begin himself fawned on them. As they took their leave the head of the delegation, Muhammad Ahmad Abdallah cried out in an excess of emotion: "It is completely clear now that normalization has been accomplished and that peace has become a fact and a reality."

It is worth recalling that at the same time Israeli parliament commissions have approved the Begin government's decision to build three more settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan and to settle about 17,000 more people in the occupied Arab territories by July. Thus Israel is continuing to pursue its policy of annexation and brigandage, which is dangerous to the cause of peace. But for some reason the visitors from Cairo did not mention this.

One more small but essential detail. They flew from Tel Aviv to Ciaro in the same airplane as an imposing Israeli delegation headed by Maj Gen (Dov Sion). When military men conspire some politicians prefer to keep silent, or to expatiate about an illusory peace.

ROMANOV REPORTS TO LENINGRAD PARTY CONFERENCE

LD041429 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 81 pp 1-4

["Extracts" from report delivered 16 January by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, to the 25th Leningradskaya Oblast party organization report and election conference: "Following Lenin's Course Toward New Successes in Building Communism"]

[Text] Comrade delegates: Our conference, which completes the reports and elections in the Leningrad party organization, is taking place at an important point in the nationwide preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress. The 5 years separating us from the last forum of Soviet communists represent a short space of time. But how many significant events have occurred in this period. The 60th anniversary of Great October. The adoption of the new Soviet Constitution, the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth and the 35th anniversary of victory were glorious landmarks.

The 10th 5-Year Plan will occupy a worthy place in the practical implementation of the party's course aimed at intensifying production in every way and achieving good end results. The country's economic potential has increased. The Soviet Union has emerged in first place in the world in terms of the production of a number of most important products. Hundreds of new enterprises have been commissioned.

The party's agrarian policy is being consistently implemented. For the first time the average annual grain harvest has exceeded 200 million tons.

Science and culture have developed successfully. The moral and political unity of Soviet society has become even stronger.

Following Lenin's behests, the party has placed the further boosting of the people's material and cultural living standard at the center of all practical activity. And we have every reason for saying that in both material and spiritual terms Soviet people have begun to live richer lives. (applause)

The Soviet power is an active and creative force in the international arena. The comprehensive cooperation between the fraternal socialist countries has risen to a new level, as was again confirmed by the recent Moscow meeting of party and state figures from the Warsaw Pact countries.

The national liberation movement has won major victories. The number of states which have chosen a path with a socialist orientation has increased.

At the same time an extremely tense situation is taking shape at the junction of the seventies and the eighties. The arms race is becoming increasingly dangerous in nature. In certain countries it is becoming the custom to play out scenarios of military conflicts. New nuclear doctrines are being formulated. The number of possible casualties and the extent of possible destruction are being calculated with astounding cynicism.

Under these conditions the CPSU's clear and precise position on all international issues has frustrated the expectations of those who calculated that our country would act on the "eye for an eye" principle and start to switch the political signals from "green" to "red."

Displaying a realistic and weighed approach, the Soviet Union is now allowing itself to be deflected from the course aimed at detente and is consistently exposing the maneuverings of aggressive imperialist forces and their Beijing accomplices.

The situation demands the continuation of the consolidation of defense capability, an increase in vigilance and constant concern for the security of the Soviet state and the Warsaw Pact countries so that nobody will risk disrupting our peaceful life! (applause)

Comrades, there is no question of any major significance in domestic and foreign policy which is not examined by the party Central Committee and the Politburo with the most direct participation of Lenoid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. (applause)

His profundity of theoretical thinking, Marxist-Leninist class approach to assessing events, tremendous contribution to strengthening the country's economic, political and defense might, statesmanship and humanity have earned Leonid Ilich the well-deserved love of Soviet people. (applause) Through his lips the party speaks to the people in the language of truth, be it a question of our achievements or shortcomings and unresolved problems.

We assess with pride Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's intensive work in the international arena. Through all his talks and all his meetings with leading figures from various countries he consistently upholds and defends the immutable principle of our foreign policy--peace for the peoples! (applause)

Looking back today over the path traveled since the 25th CPSU Congress we can clearly see that the party is persistently and purposefully leading the country along the main highway--the course of communism. (applause) This is promoted by the Leninist style which has been fully restored in the last decade and a half in the work of the party Central Committee, the Politburo and the Central Committee Secretariat, which are a model of high organization, purposefulness and scientific prevision.

An integral feature of this style is the constant attention devoted to the activity of party organizations at local level. I must say, comrades, that in a conversation with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on the eve of our conference he asked me to convey to the delegates, the communists and all Leningraders wishes for happiness, prosperity and great successes in labor and the hope that the 26th party congress will be marked with new achievements! (applause)

Warmly supporting the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy at all times and in all things, the working people of Leningrad city and oblast unanimously approve the multifaceted practical activity of the party Central Committee and its Politburo headed by that loyal continuer of Lenin's cause, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev! (tumultuous, prolonged applause; all stand)

Comrades: The crux of the Leningrad party organization's organizational and political work has been to mobilize the communists and all working people to successfully implement the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, the party Central Committee's instructions and the provisions and conclusions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's policy speeches. Eight obkom plenums have been held during the period under review. They have discussed highly important tasks connected with further raising the standard of party leadership of various sectors of the national economy and with political and organizational work.

CPSU obkom bureau and secretariat sessions have examined many fundamental questions stemming from CPSU Central Committee decisions. Reports have been heard from 17 gorkoms and raykoms and 15 industrial and agricultural enterprise, construction and transport organization and scientific and cultural institution party committees. This has enabled the obkom to constantly take the pulse of the life of grassroots party components and to analyze the situation taking into consideration the increased scale of the Leningrad economy and its role in the development of the country's national economy.

The attention of the obkom and CPSU gorkoms and raykoms has been centered on problems relating to accelerating scientific and technical progress, improving the structure of management and production organization, improving the utilization of fixed capital and material and manpower resources and increasing the working people's prosperity and the responsibility borne by cadres. A distinctive feature of this period has been the fact that party organizations and labor collectives were the first to be armed with a 5-year plan for the economic and social development of Leningrad city and oblast as a unified national economic complex.

The plan made it possible to improve coordination of the actions of enterprises and establishments belonging to different ministries and departments, to single out the main avenues for increasing efficiency and work quality, to ensure priority development for leading sectors and to balance targets in an improved manner with available resoures and construction organization capacities.

The example of the Leningrad economy confirms Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's conclusion that the seventies were marked by a turnabout in our national economy in the direction of intensive factors. In the last 10 years the value of the increase in Leningrad city and oblast industrial output alone exceeded R8 billion.

During the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan the volume of production rose by almost 23 percent. Output worth more than R1 billion was sold over and above the annual plans. Accelerated development was enjoyed by the power industry and instrument making, where the volume of production rose by more than 60 percent, and by machine building--up 40 percent. Production of power industry equipment increased by one-third and production of reactors for nuclear power stations doubled.

The quantitative growth was accompanied by substantial qualitative changes. Over 1,500 new types of machinery, apparatus, instruments and means of automation have been created since the start of the 5-year plan. Production of products in the top quality category has increased by almost 250 percent, and they now account for around 30 percent of the total volume of assessable output.

The development of Leningradskaya Oblast agriculture is also characterized by a turn-about toward intensive factors. Despite certain difficulties, a considerable step forward has been taken in the last two 5-year plans. Whereas 10 years ago the oblast produced 108,000 tons of meat, last year the figure was 204 million--almost twice as much--while the corresponding figures for milk were 585,000 and 821,000 tons (a rise of almost 50 percent) and for eggs 560 million and 1.45 billion (an increase of almost 200 percent).

Persistently implementing the measures formulated by the party to further boost the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR, rural workers achieved new successes in the 10th 5-Year Plan. Procurement plans and adopted pledges were fulfilled ahead of schedule in both crop farming and stockraising. (applause)

The buildup of economic potential was promoted by the successful implementation of an extensive capital construction program. During the 5-year plan around R15 billion of state appropriations was invested in all sectors. The value of fixed capital increased by one-third.

Developments of the Leningrad transport network continued. Its freight turnover increased 10 percent. Millions of tons of national economic freight was shipped over and above the plan.

For all the diversity of the tasks resolved in various spheres of the economy there is a common denominator linked directly with raising efficiency and work quality--steady labor productivity growth. This accounted for around 92 percent of the increase in industrial production and practically the entire increase in agricultural output and railroad shipments.

The 10th 5-Year Plan was thus a new and important stage in the development of our economy. A stage during which a considerable number of complex and responsible party assignments were fulfilled. A stage which laid a reliable foundation for dynamic development during the coming 5-year plan period. (prolonged applause)

Leningrad city and oblast working people were cordially congratulated on a great labor victory--the fulfillment of the economic and social development plan prescribed for the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan--by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. (tumultuous, prolonged applause) We are deeply grateful to Leonid Ilich for these congratulations and for his constant concern for the improvement of all aspects of Leningraders' life and work. (prolonged applause)

Many collectives' achievements have been rewarded with a high assessment. The banners of around 100 enterprises in the city and oblast have been decorated with orders from the motherland. The labor of tens of thousands of workers, specialists, scientists and representatives of the artistic intelligentsia has been marked with orders and medals and more than 50 working people have joined the glorious ranks of the Heroes of Socialist Labor. Over 300 people have become Lenin and State Prize winners and been rewarded with honorary titles.

The source of all our successes is to be found in the selfless labor of Leningraders and the increased standard of the organizational and political work done by gorkoms and raykoms, primary party organizations, soviets of people's deputies, economic leaders, the trade unions and the Komsomol.

The obkom sincerely thanks all socialist competition pacemakers and expresses confidence that the working people of Leningrad city and oblast will achieve new successes in implementing the communist party's magnificent plans. (prolonged applause)

Comrades: The main task for the 11th 5-Year Plan and economic strategy for the eighties spelled out in the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th congress--and securing a further increase in Soviet people's prosperity remains at the center of them--convincingly confirms the consistency and continuity of the party's economic and social policy.

At the same time on analyzing the starting points in the draft basic directions it has been noted that the successes achieved could have been weightier if fuller use had been made of the advantages of the planned economy, production reserves brought into play more actively and shortcomings combated more persistently.

Today, when summing up the results of what has been done and setting new and more responsible tasks, it should be said that we also have enterprises and organizations which are failing to cope with their prescribed targets, failing to meet their contractual commitments and delaying the commissioning and startup of projects. Certain plants are continuing to produce obsolete output.

We realize that certain difficulties have been caused by interruptions in supplies of raw and other materials and components and by spasmodic work by transport. But many shortcomings result primarily from a continuingly low standard of organization and responsibility for unswerving compliance with plan discipline and from lax party control of economic activity.

In view of the fact that these questions have been discussed in detail at past report and election meetings and conferences allow me to dwell only on those fundamental problems which must occupy a central place in the work of all party organizations. The CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress formulated these as follows:

"In Moscow and Leningrad attention is to be concentrated on modernizing and retooling enterprises; specialization of these enterprises in producing products of a high technical standard and quality is to be intensified; and fuller loading of production capacities and rates of labor productivity growth outstripping the rate of growth of production are to be ensured. Provision is to be made for the further comprehensive development of the city economy."

As we can see, the guidelines which have been set are perfectly clear. In view of the fact that the growth of economic efficiency today is increasingly dependent on the rate of scientific and technical progress particular significance for us is assumed by how rapidly progressive ideas, plans and developments are placed at the service of society and what kind of standard the tools of labor reach.

An appreciable role in resolving these tasks is played by the Leningrad science-and-production complex, which constitutes an important component in all-union specialization. The standard of the plans and design and technological decisions provided by our enterprises and organizations largely determines the most important characteristics of machine-building, shipbuilding and instrument-making products and projects in the power industry, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the chemical industry, construction and transport.

Taking this into account, the obkom has consistently pursued a lined aimed at further fusing science and production, strengthening experimental facilities and increasing the fruitfulness of the activity of scientific research instututes, design bureaus and industrial associations and enterprises. The targeted technical progress section included in the economic and social development plan made provision for specific targets in developing modern equipment, mastering new equipment and technology, reducing the material-intensiveness of output and cutting back manual and heavy losses.

The creation and improvement of the work of the economic and social development councils under the obkom, gorkoms and raykoms was of great significance. The practice of organizing coordinating staffs under chief institutes has fully justified itself. Sector scientific and technical societies and also citywide thematic exhibitions based on raykoms have been a substantial help in disseminating advanced experience.

On the initiative of party organizations competition to raise technical standards and quality, reduce the time taken to develop and introduce new equipment and also disseminate the Central Committee-endorsed initiative of the Leningrad collectives participating in the building of the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES has assumed a broad scale. This has laid the foundation for making the transition from resolving individual questions of scientific and technical progress to resolving in practice major national economic problems and targeted program tasks.

In the 10th 5-Year Plan hundreds of our enterprises and organizations participated in the fulfillment of more than 20 such programs, including the building of the Baykul-Amur Railroad, the Kans-Achinsk and Ekibastuz territorial complexes and other major projects.

Realizing their responsibility for the accelerated development of the country's fuel and energy complex, the collectives of the Izhorskiy Zavod, Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod, Elektrosila, Elektraapparat and V.I. Lenin Nevskiy Zavod Associations in conjunction with scientists--in addition to producing 500,000 and 800,000 kw capacity units--developed and put into series production in a short space of time 1 million kw nuclear reactors, turbines and generators, a 1.2 million kw turbine generator, high-tension equipment for DC power lines and new types of automated gas pumping stations.

Last December the country celebrated the 60th anniversary of the Lenin plan for the electrification of Russia. And it is noteworthy that production of power industry equipment in Leningrad alone is now equal in terms of capacity to five of these electrification plans.

During the final stages of the 5-year plan power industry machine-building workers in conjunction with the USSR Academy of Sciences Interdepartmental Coordinating Council formulated a targeted program for the further development of the fuel and energy complex. In addition to the development of highly efficient types of energy-producing and economical energy-consuming equipment it provides for the acceleration of fundamental research in the field of obtaining new forms of fuel and energy sources and also for the improvement of their own production base.

The obkom supported this initiative. The fulfillment of what has been planned--as a component part of an all-union program--will make it possible to obtain a saving of over R2 billion in the national economy and to save 18 million tons of ideal fuel and 11 billion kwh of electricity.

The targeted program approach is also being applied in such a leading sector as shipbuilding. This is promoted by the existence in our city of a large number of scientific, design and technological organizations and enterprises which largely determine technical policy and the development of our country's shipbuilding industry.

Thus, the comprehensive approach to the resolution of sector and intersector tasks and the pooling of many organizations' efforts--now on a planned basis--is becoming one of the main levers for increasing the effectiveness of science and production. It is important to ensure that every such program is profoundly thought out and scientifically sound, stipulates specific implementers and their personal responsibility both for the individual stages of the work and for its end results and is under close party control.

The scale of the fundamental research front, which ensures a reliable result in practice, has broadened. Significant new results have been obtained in the spheres of solid-state physics and semiconductor electronics, chemistry, biology, geology and medicine. While discussing these problems it should be noted that a major reserve for scientific and technical progress is provided by many partial conclusions from theoretical research making it possible to find effective solutions of an applied nature. The USSR Academy of Sciences Interdepartmental Coordinating Council in Leningrad should obviously generalize all achievements of this kind and the economic and social development council under the obkom should determine ways to implement them in practice in conjunction with sector departments.

Up to now I have been talking about our collectives' impact on the growth of social labor productivity and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress on a countrywide scale. It is logical to also assess the process taking place actually in Leningrad enterprises in the same way.

The 10th 5-Year Plan saw the comprehensive mechanization and automation of more than 1,600 production processes, shops and sectors and the introduction over 2,000 flow lines and as many machine tools with digital control plus hundreds of plasma processing installations and industrial robots. The application of instrumentation made from superhard materials and components manufactured by the powder metallurgy method is expanding. Dozens of shops and sectors have been restructured on the basis of group technology [gruppovaya tekhnologiya]. Innovators have introduced 18,000 inventions and over 900,000 rationalization proposals. All this made it possible to obtain over two-thirds of the increase in labor productivity from technical progress and to obtain a saving of over R1 billion.

An assessment of the technical standard of production was carried out at many enterprises, primarily in the electrical engineering and electronics industry and shipbuilding. The improvement of comprehensive quality control systems continued.

At the same time it is far from everywhere that an in-depth approach to the formulation and implementation of technical progress plans is ensured. The productivity of engineering and technical services is inadequate. Their plans often comprise an agglomeration of fragmented and small-scale measures from which it is impossible to see how and from what source a given collective intends to increase the reliability and economy of the output it produces and labor productivity.

For example, in recent years the Askalator Association has systematically failed to deliver equipment. Not one of the products it produces has a seal of quality and the saving from introducing technical progress measures totaled around 10 kopeks per ruble of expenditure. Nevertheless neither the party committee nor the administration has adopted the requisite measures to accelerate modernization and production specialization.

There are leaders who under the pretext of resolving important tasks attempt to prove that their organizations need to be developed and allocated capital investments but they make irrational use of them.

It is not only a matter of these individual instances, of course; the point is that as yet we have not been able to break the desire of certain economic leaders to work not in the way that the times require but in the way that is most profitable and easiest for themselves. Many scientific research institutes and design bureaus lack an objective normative base for planning their operations. Their projects plan is a random affair. The standard of organization of their employees' work is low.

Examination of such factors in the obkom has convinced us that failures, shortcomings and irresponsibility occur as a rule where party committees fail to make a principle-minded assessment of the situation. It is sometimes also the case that certain gorkoms and raykoms attempt to gloss over acute questions. The stance of a party committee must always be such that every worker knows that any mistake, indiscipline, inertia or obsession with routine will be properly assessed, in just the same way that conscientious work and creative questioning will be noted.

As you will recall, comrades, immediately after the 25th CPSU Congress an obkom plenum examined questions linked with increasing the efficiency of fixed production capital utilization. We also returned to this subject subsequently. A considerable amount has been done from both the organizational and the practical viewpoints. Many newly commissioned and modernized projects have been started up ahead of schedule. The capital structure--active capital now accounts for 56 percent--is improving. The removal from production of worn out and obsolete equipment has accelerated somewhat.

A system has been organized whereby enterprises report quarterly on equipment utilization. Detailed checks of capacity loading levels are conducted regularly. These figures are taken into account when summing up competition results. The result has been an increase in the metal-working equipment shift index. The return on capital is rising in individual sectors.

Yet we have still not managed to eliminate a number of negative factors. Without sufficient justification--and sometimes without the knowledge of local organs--individual economic leaders are persistently seeking to get decisions from their ministries for the building of new production buildings, which leads to the fragmentation of construction and installation organizations' resources. On-schedule startup of these facilities is not always ensured. At many enterprises a large proportion of new machines goes not to replace obsolete machines but to further buildup the existing pool. Poor use is made of measuring and monitoring equipment, and available experience of hiring such equipment through the Leningrad Main Territorial Administration of the USSR Gossnab has not been widely disseminated.

The entire complex of questions related to increasing the efficiency of production capital is under the direct jurisdiction of enterprise and engineering service leaders. The results obtained in resolving these questions can and must also be used in assessing the activity of party organizations, including shop and party groups. The task facing gorkoms and raykoms and soviets of people's deputies is not only to analyze in depth the situation in this very important sector of work but also to ensure in practice the maximum return from existing capacities and equipment. (applause)

Comrades: Every 5-year plan also has its own peculiar features in the implementation of the party's agrarian policy. Without equating the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans, we nevertheless realize that in terms of their ultimate intentions they constitute a unified whole. It was precisely this period that saw the adoption of two fundamental party Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions on questions relating to the intensification and comprehensive development of Leningradskaya Oblast agriculture.

In line with these documents considerable capital investments and material and technical resources were allocated whose utilization has made it possible to change the face of the agricultural sector of our economy. Let me cite just the most important changes. In the last decade capital availability per worker in the countryside has increased 180 percent and now this indicator in sheep farming, poultry raising, cattle farming and pig farming is no lower than in industry. Energy available per worker has almost doubled.

In the last 5-year plan the state was supplied with over 2.5 million tons of potatoes and vegetables, 800,000 tons of meat, over 3.5 million tons of milk and 4.5 billion eggs. Total agricultural output rose by more than 30 percent, and this is naturally increasing the proportion of food products on Leningraders' tables produced within the oblast. (applause)

Our course of implementing intensification in phases--taking into account each rayon's features and technical and economic maturity--made it possible to distribute resources more rationally and gradually equalize farming conditions. Whereas prior to the seventies the center of gravity was mainly concentrated on a small group of vegetable and dairy farms in the suburban zone, in recent years southwestern rayons--Gatchinskiy, Volosovskiy, Luzhskiy and Kingiseppskiy--have been included in this process. This has made it possible to concentrate over half the total volume of potato production and around 40 percent of milk production here.

At the same time in northeastern rayons there has been an increase in the capacities of reclamation and construction organizations and agrotechnical and agrochemical enterprises. As a result Volkhovskiy, Tikhvinskiy and Lodeynopolskiy Rayons now account for a considerable proportion of beef, milk and potato production.

A feature of the last 5-year plan was the transition to a qualitatively new management system. It is now based on financially autonomous associations of sovkhozes which produce more than half the gross output.

The activity of these subdivisions is not equal. For example, it is impossible to apply the same criteria to the Leto, Novyy Svet, Detsk-Selskoye, Vsevolozhskoye and Pobeda Associations, where a comparatively strong economic and production base has already been created and experience of working under the new conditions has been acumulated, as to those which are still in the formative stage. Nevertheless, in view of the fact that considerable funds have been invested in the development of the farms in recent years we have a right to demand that all associations bring organization up to the standard of the leading farms and further increase production and profitability. Only if the average indicators for the oblast as a whole are reached everywhere can the state be provided with an additional approximately 40,000 tons of meat and 20,000 tons of potatoes. This is a real reserve and we are obliged to take it into account in our calculations.

The situation in stockraising and poultry farming merits special attention. In the current 5-year plan we have to increase milk production 30 percent and meat and egg production 50 percent. To reach this target the prime need is to sharply imporve feed production.

A promising line for developing feed production has been formulated with the participation of agricultural production experts and approved by the obkom bureau. It includes questions linked with organizing feed crop seed breeding, improving agrochemical services, reclaiming land, raising the level of mechanization and introducing advanced methods for procuring and storing feed.

On this basis we have an obligation to increase hay, cured hay, silage and fodder root crop procurements by 50 percent and to switch to modern methods of preparing full-quality feed.

Measures must also be taken to ensure the ahead-of-schedule startup of the Volosovskiy mixed feed plant and accelerate the construction of the Luzhskiy and Maginskiy plants, which will make it possible to increase annual mixed feed production to 1.8 million tons and to satisfy to a considerable extent public-sector stockraising's requirements.

The range of concerns is not limited to this. At present interfarm fertility detachments and transport service centers are operating in only three associations. Centralized material and technical supply services have not been created everywhere. There has been a slackening off of attention toward such important sectors as veterinary services, herd reproduction and breeding work.

There are unresolved questions in sheep farming and potato growing. Crop cultivation techniques have not been fully perfected. The role of mechanized links and teams has been artificially reduced and the practice of allocating areas to them is not spreading. As yet output per potato-harvesting combine throughout the oblast as a whole is not in excess of 18 hectares. The number of city dwellers brought in to do agricultural jobs is scarcely falling.

In resolving all these questions it is necessary to raise the responsibility borne by association leaders and specialists and also of the sector's main staff--the Leningradskiy Oblispolkom Agricultural Production Administration. Its workers have still not cured themselves of deskbound work methods. Last year, for example, the administration distributed to subunits under its jurisdiction over 16,000 orders and instructions. This flood of paper takes up a lot of time not only for the administrative apparatus but also for those to whom these documents are addressed. It is essential to draw conclusions from this and to replace the composition of circulars with the practical resolution of specific questions.

The development of personal plots constitutes an important reserve for increase production of food products. Last year the population was sold over 2,500 head of cattle, over 70,000 piglets and over 1 million head of young poultry. This made it possible to halt the decline in agricultural production in the private sector and to obtain thousands of tons of meat and milk in addition to state resources.

The practice of organizing subsidiary farms under industrial enterprises is becoming increasingly widespread. As is shown by the experience of the V.I. Lenin Optiko-Mekhanicheskiy Zavod, Kirovskiy Zavod and A.A. Zhdanov Zavod Associations, particular efficiency is achieved when such farms are organized in conjunction with rest centers. Today, when the state has adopted corresponding legislative enactments on these questions, greater initiative on the part of party, soviet and trade union organs is required.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech to the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the draft Basic Guidelines set the task of formulating a food program combining questions relating to the development of agriculture and, the industrial sectors serving it, the procurement, storage, transportation and processing of produce and the development of the food industry and trade.

Thanks to the concern of the party Central Committee, the Soviet state and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally, Leningraders are provided with adequate supplies of all necessary food products. (applause) Every year quantities of potatoes and vegetables fully meeting requirements are stockpiled for the winter. Last year was no exception: Over 500,000 tons of produce were stockpiled in the warehouses.

Half of the material and technical base of procurement enterprises has been updated. Modern storage facilities have been built. The containerized method is primarily used for potato storage. New methods of storing produce are being tested, including storage in an inert gas invironment and the use of ozonization facilities.

At the same time there are still many shortcomings in the work of sovkhozes and procurement organizations. To this day considerable quantities of potatoes and vegetables are taken out of storage to feed livestock. Large numbers of people without the necessary experience are enlisted in processing produce. Their labor is poorly organized, output norms are not prescribed and the necessary equipment is not provided.

Now that the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming has been created thought should obviously be given to the further strengthening of storage enterprises organizationally, creating permanent production teams and links at these enterprises and adopting incentive measures for storing and selling produce. Our Komsomol could provide great assistance in staffing vegetable stores with cadres.

It is also necessary to further strengthen direct links between the fields and the retail stores and the system of taking delivery of produce actually on sovkhozes and shipping it out on a centralized basis.

Specific ways of resolving all these questions must be reflected in the targeted food program within the framework of Leningradskaya Oblast which the oblispolkom and gorispolkom are formulating in conjunction with scientific organizations belonging to the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences department and will include all aspects of the further development of agriculture and the sectors serving it.

As I have already said, the volume of capital construction increased considerably in the last 5-year plan. The situation in this sector was the subject of a discussion at an and obkom plenum. It has been repeatedly analysed at bureau sessions and in obkom Leningrad Gorkom sections. The result has been a significant reduction in the number of projects under construction at any one time. The volume of resources channeled into each given construction project has almost doubled. Almost 70 percent of capital investments are channeled into projects scheduled for completion. Joint pledges by clients, builders and design planners have become widespread.

Ahead-of-schedule commissioning of new capacities has been secured at the Kirovskiy Zavod, Izhorskiy Zavod, Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod, Elekrosila and Krasnyy Vyborzhets Associations and the Nogin and Rabochiy factories. The second and third power units at the Leningrad V.I. Lenin nuclear power station have been commissioned. Production has been expanded at the Fosforit and Kirishineftorgsintez Associations, the Svetogorskiy and Syaskiy pulp and paper combines and dozens of other enterprises. New dairy complexes and major industrial-type enterprises to produce beef, pork and poultry products have been commissioned.

At the same time there are still many unresolved problems in construction. The time taken to commission a large number of projects exceeds the norm. The volume of uncompleted construction is great. Labor productivity is growing only slowly. Considerably more could have been done to improve the management structure on the basis of the creation of large subdivisions with a self-contained construction and installation work cycle.

In addition to eliminating these shortcomings, particular attention on the part of party and soviet organs and main administration and trust leaders must be concentrated on further increasing the efficiency of capital investment utilization. In the last 5-year plan almost 80 percent of state appropriations earmarked for production processes were channeled into expanding, modernizing and retooling existing enterprises. Nevertheless, taking into account the limited potential of construction organizations, it is necessary to cut still further the proportion of funds being channeled into expanding production and to start building shops only after this has been comprehensively substantiated in technical and economic terms.

An important role in the resolution of these questions belongs to design and technological organizations and the engineering services of the client enterprises. Unfortunately as yet there has been no perceptible change for the better in their work. Insufficient concern is displayed for reducing the cost of construction work. Instances of the nonrational siting of projects and justifiably large expenditure of metal, cement and other materials persist.

It is known that a certain number of workers are engaged in auxiliary, transport, warehouse and packaging operations. Various types of equipment have been created and are in series production with a view to mechanizing these operations. But most design plans make no provision for using this equipment.

Many design institutes are doing poor work to reduce the labor-intensiveness of construction. Thus in the last 10 years labor expenditure in large-panel housing construction has increased 7 percent, and in brick construction--15 percent. The quality of construction and installation operations remains low on a number of sites. Party and soviet organs and economic leaders must adopt the most resolute measures to fulfill the party Central Committee's demands on improving design and estimate work and must increase the planners' responsibility for reducing labor-intensiveness and insuring a high technological standard in construction and installation operations and a high level of mechanization of labor at production facilities being introduced.

In recent years party organizations have stepped up attention toward transport operations. The practice of delivering freight in accordance with interlinked schedules and transferring a significant proportion of the freight flow from the railroads to river and motor transport has proved its worth. The experience of seamen, river workers and railroad and motor transport workers in the Leningrad transport network has been assessed positively by the party's Central Committee.

However, there are questions which delay the further dissemination of useful experience. It is necessary above all to improve the standards of planning of shipments and reduce crosshauls and nonrational freight flows as far as possible.

It is also necessary to ensure a significant increase in discipline in transport and in the competence and operational flexibility both of the transport workers themselves and of those who use their services. If we resolve this question we will ensure a substantial improvement in the working of transport.

Comrades: Whatever sector of the national economy you take, the end result largely depends on the standard of planning and organization of production, labor and administration. This is a kind of foundation, a bridgehead, without which it is hard to develop the offensive. Particular significance is attached to fulfilling the party Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Strengthening the Influence of the Economic Machinery on Improving Production Efficiency and Work Quality."

Much has been done. On the credit side, we have the practice of comprehensive planning of economic and social development of labor collectives, administrative regions, Leningrad and the oblast as a whole: The elaboration of many indicators, forms and methods provided for in this CPSU Central Committee and government resolution. Here too we have the concentration and specialization of production and collective forms of labor organization.

Suffice it to say that since the start of the 5-year plan 57 new associations have been created in industry alone, and today there are 161 of them in all, covering nearly 700 enterprises and scientific research and design organizations, between them accounting for nearly 70 percent of industrial output (as against 50 percent at the start of the 5-year plan).

Alongside great work in centralizing the main services and subunits, there is the process of improving the structure, methods and techniques of management. Many party committees in Vyborgskiy Kalininskiy, Kirovskiy, Neveskiy and Moskovskiy rayons make successful use of the advantages of associations. As a result the number of auxiliary shops have been reduced by a half to two-thirds, the number of main shops by one-fifth and the number of departments by approximately the same proportion.

Integral planning and reciprocal responsibility through the whole "research to production" cycle, the standardization of articles and the extension of the network of centralized and specialized shops and sectors have created the conditions for the accelerated resolution of tasks of scientific and technical progress and for improving all production activity. Concentration and specialization processes now embrace practically all sectors.

The new Soviet Constitution's provisions on the development of democratic principles in production expanded the potential for team forms of organization and provision of incentives for labor. At present a relatively firm trend toward bigger teams has developed. Working to a single order leads to high efficiency. Payment according to the index of labor participation is becoming increasingly widespread. It is in teams that there is a more rapid growth in the number of workers operating more than one machine and of production workers who extend service zones and take over related operations.

Alongside party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, the workers themselves and leaders of frontrunning teams make a significant contribution to the development of team forms. For instance, there is the well-known experience of twice Hero of Socialist Labor Vasiliy Aleksandrovich Smirnov of the Baltiyskiy plant, Hero of Socialist Labor Vladimir Stepanovich Chicherov of the Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod Association, USSR State Prize winners Ivan Vasilyevich Zakharov of the Kirkovskiy Zavod Association and Pavel Vasilyevich Ivanov of Elektrosila and many, many others. (applause)

At present collective forms cover about half the workers in industry and 70 percent in agricultural production, construction and transport. This creates good preconditions for making team forms the basic, decisive forms in the current 5-year plan. (applause)

All the same, there are still considerable shortcomings in all the areas enumerated. In many associations and enterprises there are still too many levels and too much duplication in the work of services. Auxiliary production facilities are being centralized only slowly. We have a constantly growing number of computer centers, the computer pool is increasing and more and more new automated control systems for production and manufacturing are not used efficiently enough everywhere.

Take the figures on the numbers of administrative and management personnel. Whereas in leading associations the proportion of this category of workers is constantly falling and is between 8 and 12 percent, in many cases it varies between 15 and 19 percent.

This applies in full to scientific and planning and design organizatons, where frequently there is no reduction in the number of small subunits, duplication of work is tolerated and all administration and service units are preserved both in institutes and at experimental production facilities. Nor is there any visible improvment in construction trusts.

It must be borne in mind that new USSR state standards for the administrative structure of enterprises and organizations will soon come into force. Gorkoms and raykoms, the Leningrad Gorispolkom and the Leningradskiy Oblispolkom, in conjunction with sector departments of the CPSU obkom, must secure their speediest introduction everywhere.

Work on assimilating the new assessment indicators is still proceeding only slowly. Here, of course, the fact that not all ministries and departments have issued the necessary normative and methodological documents is having an effect, but the force of inertia is also making itself felt, which, of course, does not help.

Nor must the approach to disseminating team methods be oversimplified. Experience shows that here the desired effect is obtained only in conditions of efficient planning, a high standard of production organization, well organized material and technical supply and, of course, the training of authoritative team leader cadres. It is apparently necessary to think about applying the principles of organization and payment of production teams in the conditions of scientific research and design organizations and enterprises' technical services too. The first steps have already been taken in this direction, but there is work to be done here.

It is the duty of party organizations, all production commanders and specialists to study and persistently introduce all the new things accumulated in practice and to make wider use of the rights granted by the regulations on socialist enterprises.

A few words about the work of the planning commissions of the Leningrad Gorispolkom and the Leningradskiy Oblisopolkom. The expansion of their functions and duties has helped to improve planning activity. All the same, they are still only poorly mastering the situation at enterprises under union-level jurisdiction. Intersector problems are elaborated superficially, as are questions of the development of the construction industry's base and the optimization of transport flows. The potential for the utilization of the achievements of science and technology in the national economy is not fully considered. The standard of work to consolidate economy data and draw up balances is low.

More initiative should be displayed in developing preplanning research by the collectives of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Socioeconomic Problems and the northwestern branch of the RSFSR Gosplan Central Economic Research Institute. We have a right to expect from them a more profound elaboration of the concepts of the further development of Leningrad and the oblast as a single planning unit.

In a word, it is necessary to make better use of the advantages of the planned economy and economic levers and incentives with a view to the further intensification of production and an increase in its efficiency both in resolving current tasks and in elaborating a comprehensively balanced draft plan for the comprehensive economic and social development of Leningrad and the oblast in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

In summing up what has been said, comrades, it should again be stressed that the development of the entire Leningrad economy must be ensured by means of preferential rates of labor productivity growth compared with the growth in production volumes. This is a question of principle.

And leading enterprises' experience shows that its resolution is a real possibility. The obkom approved the initiative of the collectives of the Izhorskiy Zavod Association, the I.I. Polzunov Central Boiler Turbine Institute Association and the A.A. Zhadanov shipbuilding plant, which will ensure the entire growth in output at existing production facilities and the growth in the volume of research in the 11th 5-Year Plan on the basis of a range of technical, economic and organizational measures while reducing the actual number of workers.

Many collectives supported this initiative and also defined measures to develop technical progress to cover all industrial processes, with a view to saving raw material, fuel and material and labor resources. On this basis, the plan for economic and social development incorporates limits on numbers of workers at existing enterprises which are 2-3 percent lower than in 1980.

Only on this basis will we be able to achieve a significant increase in labor productivity and produce more excellent quality output with a smaller number of workers. Our duty is to flesh out this principled demand with concrete organizational and political work, concrete economic experience and accurate scientific and engineering calculations. (applause)

Comrades: National economic successes and the Communist Party's constant concern for the people's well-being made it possible in the 10th 5-Year Plan to make a new step forward in satisfying Soviet people's social requirements. A broad program for improving the working people's living standard was implemented in Leningrad and the oblast.

Average wages for workers and employees increased 16 percent. Wage rates and salaries were increased for more than 1 million workers in the nonproduction sphere. Retail trade turnover and the volume of consumer services increased.

Over the 5 years more than 1 million Leningraders moved house. More than 250,000 well-appointed apartments were commissioned, with a total area of about 15 million square meters. The time spent waiting for housing by citizens registered with Leningrad's rayispolkoms was cut by nearly two-thirds.

By means of increasing capital investments and involving enterprises' resources, 390 children's preschool institutions with 94,000 places were built, which is nearly double the 5-year plan target and creates real prospects for the complete resolution of this problem in the coming years. (applause)

The material base of public education was strengthened. Schools with more than 100,000 places were commissioned. Medical services to the population are improving consistently. A total of 47 general clinics were commissioned. New hospitals and pharmacies were opened. Enterprises' resources were actively utilized in the construction of these projects.

Communications services to the population improved. The capacity of the city telephone network increased by 400,000, to reach 1 million subscriber numbers.

Work in providing public services and amenities in the city continued. Many of the embankments were reconstructed. Twenty bridges, viaducts and pedestrian underpasses were constructed. The road bridge across the Neva in the region of the settlement of Maryino came into operation, which improved transit traffic through Leningrad. The commissioning of the bypass road alleviated the once serious transport situation in Gatchina.

Considerable work was done to restore architectural and artistic monuments. Dozens of cultural institutes and clubs were constructed. For the 1980 Olympics many major sports complexes and hotels, public catering and trade enterprises and consumer and municipal service enterprises were commissioned and modernized.

Some 160 percent more resources than in the Ninth 5-Year Plan were channeled into environmental conservation measures. The first phase of the purification installations on Belyy Island and hundreds of local facilities for purifying water and air were commissioned. The construction of the major purification complex in the region of Olgino settlement continues. Work on the construction of installations to protect Leningrad against floods is developing on a wide front.

The results achieved and the measures adopted to ensure a high rate of housing construction and development of municipal services create real potential for further improving Leningraders' housing conditions, in particular for introducing additional privileges in the supply of housing for Great Patriotic War and labor veterans, citizens who were working during the blockade in Leningrad, production frontrunners and Group I and II general invalids and for getting young workers established in production. (applause)

The resolution of these and many other questions is only possible given the full utilization of capital investments allocated for social needs. Unfortunately this does not always happen. In the last 5-year plan, for instance, resources earmarked for health care, trade, public catering and consumer services were not fully utilized.

The demand for a comprehensive approach in building new residential districts is being implemented only slowly. Disproportions are permitted in the construction of housing, enterprises in the service sphere and social and cultural institutions. The obkom adopted a special resolution on improving services to residents and completing the development of the Shuvalovo-Ozerki housing area. Similar shortcomings are being eliminated only slowly in other regions of new construction projects. As was already noted at the Leningrad city party conference, the potential for building development in the city's central districts should be utilized more actively.

The time has come to elaborate and ensure the implementation of unified general plans for the development of cities and settlements in the oblast, and also to introduce, here too, a unified procedure for the accounting and distribution of housing. Here, alongside the construction of mass-produced dwellings manufactured for the countryside by housing combines, it is necessary--particularly for the eastern and northwestern regions of the oblast--to create designs for low wooden houses with all conveniences and subsidiary premises.

In the course of discussiion of the draft USSR fundamentals of housing legislation Leningraders made proposals aimed at stepping up control of the distribution of housing, increasing responsibility for the state of the housing stock, ensuring the payment of rent in good time and so forth. Local soviets must display concern for further improving the work of enterprises in the housing system and citizens' fulfillment of their duties in ensuring the maintenance of apartment blocks.

As before, comrades, an important task is the more complete satisfaction of effective demand for consumer goods. In the last 5 years Leningrad's industry has increased production of these goods 31 percent. More than 6,000 new articles have entered production.

However, there are still considerable defects in this work. Many household and haberdashery goods are often on the shortage list. Not infrequently deliveries to the trade network are not forthcoming from enterprises of the sewn goods, knitwear and footwear industry, and articles in demand are unjustifiably taken out of production. Justified complaints are made about the quality of many types of output.

Our industry has everything it needs to eliminate these shortcomings. More concern, initiative and responsibility must be displayed by the leaders of enterprises on which the full supply of good quality articles to the market depends.

Party and soviet organs must change their approach to this problem. It is time to determine more accurately what it is expedient to produce in Leningrad and what should be brought in from other cities, to preclude the nonrational duplication of production of the same articles by several plants and to make more active use of heavy industry's potential.

In elaborating plans for the current 5-year plan obkom sections, the Leningrad CPSU Gorkom and party committees must determine concrete measures for the modernization and comprehensive mechanization and automation of enterprises engaged in the production of goods in mass demand and above all essential goods and must exclude instances of breaks in deliveries.

The place which the services sphere occupies in everyday life is well known. Take the organization of trade. Without objective reasons, interruptions in the sale of various goods, including foodstuffs, have become more frequent.

There are difficulties in obtaining food products at the end of the working day and on days off. There are still many instances of customer deception, of speculation, waste and embezzlement. There are also shortcomings in household and municipal services. People are not infrequently allowed to join the leadership of enterprises in these sectors whose lack of administrative abilities, careless attitude to the task and sometimes abuses result in great material and moral costs.

Questions of the fullest satisfaction of the working people's requirements for food products and other goods in mass demand are of great political significance and must be under the unremitting control of party and soviet organs. (applause) In particular, it is also a question of using food resources rationally and economically. To this end it is important to utilize the organization of order desks at enterprises and the sale of semifinished products through canteens and culinary stores.

It is important to guard firmly against any violations of trading rules, to step up worker control over the activity of stores and public catering enterprises and to create, where necessary, special commissions, entrusting this matter to honest, conscientious people. Here the potential of deputies' groups and posts and the trade union organizations of production collectives is far from exhausted. The work of organs of internal affairs and the Prosecutor's Office in the struggle against instances of bribe-taking and speculating in goods and extortion in selling them must be stepped up.

The party has devoted and will devote the greatest attention to the resolution of social tasks. We have elaborated an accurate program for economic development and progress in everything which ensures the further growth of the people's prosperity. It is the duty of party, soviet and economic organs and trade union and Komsomol organizations to do everything necessary to ensure its unconditional fulfillment.

Comrade deputies: The successful resolution of the economic and social tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress was largely determined by the increased unity of ideological, political, labor and moral education. In the period under review a central place was devoted to improving political and economic education and strengthening the link between propaganda and life and the resolution of concrete tasks.

Propaganda and agitation work became more aggressive. Work in informing the party aktiv, the working people and all the population about the most diverse problems of political, economic and cultural life became broader and more flexible.

The holding of monthly general political days has become a firmly established practice. More than 50,000 party, soviet, economic, and Komsomol leaders regularly visit shops, livestock units, teams and educational institutions for talks with people and to answer topical questions.

Great attention was devoted to educating ideological cadres. The more profound study of the political and practical qualities of propagandists, lecturers and political information workers was promoted by the introduction of certification for them.

Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work," the party obkom studied the state of this work in the Vasileostrovskiy, Leninskiy and Petrogradskiy CPSU Raykoms and the Vyborg and Kirovsk CPSU Gorkoms and the party committees of Svetlana and Krasnaya Zarya Associations and others, which made it possible not only to crystallize positive experience, but to discover existing shortcomings and outline ways of eliminating them, particularly as regards ensuring the continuity of ideological influence.

The role of the labor collective in these problems is well known. And where education is closely linked with the resolution of practical tasks, where words are inseparable from deeds and where an atmosphere of high exactingness has been created, weighty successes are achieved.

This approach is ensured today in many collectives. All the same, the number of violations of labor discipline is great and losses of working time remain considerable. The struggle against drunkenness is being waged only poorly.

It is necessary to increase the responsibility of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations for the state of labor discipline so as to ensure that any violations receive a strict assessment from the collective and every working minute is used exactly as intended. (applause)

We are doing much to step up work at the place of residence, including in hostels. However, the positive experience which exists in Moskovskiy, Gatchinskiy and Kirishskiy rayons is still being utilized only poorly. Palaces and houses of culture, stadiums and sports grounds attached to enterprises and educational institutions are often empty in the evenings.

Young people are a subject of special concern and attention in ideological work and in all educational work. Party and Komsomol organizations have found many concrete forms of individual education of young men and women. The experience of the Leningrad tutors, who number more than 60,000 people, has met with a broad response in the country. Among them are dozens of heroes of socialist labor.

The other day the obkom received a statement which I will permit myself to read out: "In response to the Leningrad party organization's work in educating a fitting new generation of the working class and supporting the initiative of B.A. Zhuravlev, Hero of Socialist Labor and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, on the eve of our Communist Party's 26th congress I ask you to send me to work as a master tutor at the No 6 Secondary Vocational and Technical School. I want to pass on my experience of life and labor to young people studying in the institution which gave me my entry to the working class."

This statement is signed by a communist and famous Izhorskiy Zavod worker, twice Hero of Socialist Labor Afanasiy Prokopyevich Mikhalev. (prolonged applause) Such people, comrades, really have something to pass on to young people. (applause)

Considerable work is done by party, Komsomol, war and labor veterans and by the command and political sections of the Order of Lenin Leningrad Military District, the Red Banner Leningrad Naval Base and the Red Banner Northwestern Border District.

Permit me, comrades, to express profound gratitude to all who pass on to young people their communist convictions and loyalty to the Soviet people's revolutionary, combat and labor traditions and to wish the tutors of the young generation good health, happiness and successes in their noble labor. (prolonged applause)

Great responsibility for young people's ideological and moral makeup rests with the party organizations of educational institutions. On the whole they fulfill their educational functions successfully.

The system of vocational and technical education has become a real workshop for moulding worker cadres and a school for young people's labor and political education. During the years of the last 5-year plan more than 300,000 qualified workers were trained in 205 schools which give people professional training as well as secondary education. Work to convert vocational and technical schools to the training of cadres with broad qualifications is being implemented actively.

The personal allocation of graduates has become the practice, which increases the mutual responsibility of educational institutions and enterprises for getting young people established in production. We note with satisfaction that graduates of vocational and technical schools now account for more than half the workers in all labor collectives.

Young specialists who have emerged from Leningrad's secondary specialized and higher educational institutions enjoy a good and well-earned reputation in the country. Nor did this recognition come of its own accord. Professorial and teaching collectives consistently implement the principles of continuous study of Marxist-Leninist theory. In accordance with the national economy's requirements, educational plans and programs are constantly being improved.

At the same time examination in the obkom bureau of the reports of the party committees of the Leningrad A.A. Zhdanov State University and the Northwestern Correspondence Polytechnical Institute and also of the activity of other educational institutions in various spheres revealed the existence of serious shortcomings in the training and education process.

The labor education of schoolchildren not infrequently suffers from aimlessness. Poor use is made of the training base of the vocational and technical schools in this connection. The teaching collectives of schools and vocational and technical schools sometimes fail to exert due influence on young people's education in the family. Students' leisure is not organized suitably. There are shortcomings in the selection of teachers, educators, supervisors and team leaders.

It is no secret that some graduates seek to go straight from their students' desks into scientific organizations by any means possible. At the same time it is in the sphere of production and in work with people that the main qualities are formed without which neither a great scientist nor a major production organizer is conceivable.

This is confirmed by the career of Academicians Igor Alekseyevich Glebov and twice Hero of Socialist Labor Nikolay Nikitich Isanin, Igor Vasilyevich Gorynin, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Doctors of Technical Sciences Nikolay Mikhaylovich Markov, Igor Aleksandrovich Roselevich and Aleksandr Fedorivich Kamenev and many other well-known Leningrad scientists and organizers of science and production. (applause)

It is the task of party organizations and teaching collectives to persistently inculcate in students the ability to find their bearings in present-day production and the habits of an organizer and educator.

Work in moulding clear convictions and ideological tempering in working people and the struggle against manifestations of a consumerist attitude toward life, against the desire to snatch a little more from society and against actions which accord with neither the moral nor the legal norms of Soviet society are worthy of enhanced attention.

The reasons for such manifestations can be various: ideological misapprehensions and the narcotic of religion, nationalist dislocations and personal misfortunes, moral corruption and sometimes simple reluctance to work. But these are the people whom our ideological opponent keeps in his sights, using various means--from seemingly harmless recordings, musical broadcasts and entertaining books to malicious anti-Soviet brochures and pamphlets, from the Bible and the Koran to openly hostile literature.

Acts of ideological sabotage against our country are becoming increasingly refined. Lies, slander and deception work, as a rule, when elementary truths are forgotten: Centers of imperialist propaganda are not philanthropic organizations, their "voices" have the exclusive aim of defending capitalism and undermining socialism, and their "information" is fundamentally, totally hostile to us.

Nobody can belittle the magnitude of our country's accomplishments or distort the true meaning of socialism's achievements. Soviet people, today as ever, are fully determined to defend their system, their gains, their real rights and freedoms uncompromisingly and to the last. (prolonged applause)

But we have no right to fail to notice negative instances in the behavior of individual citizens, still less to ignore them. Party organizations must step up the inculcation in working people of a class approach to the assessment of the ideological opponent's actions and high political vigilance; they must skillfully and aggressively expose the falsehoods of bourgeois propaganda.

The growth of political and social activeness and the enhancement of responsibility for the state of affairs in production and in everyday life are promoted by the improvement of work with letters and personal applications to party, soviet and economic organs and the mass information and propaganda media. Examination of these questions in the light of the CPSU Central Committee's demands at the obkom plenum, in gorkoms and raykoms and in all primary organizations has shown that party committee's practice has been enriched by new forms of work. Certain applications from Leningraders have resulted in the adoption of special resolutions by the obkom bureau and secretariat.

At the same time an attentive attitude toward citizens' letters and statements has not become an invariable rule in the actions of all leaders and officials. Red tape and formalism have not been eradicated. Individual leaders do poor work on questions of the social development of labor collectives, seldom meet with people for frank talks on urgent problems and display bureaucracy and an indifferent attitude toward legitimate requests.

"Where the working person knows," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has stressed, "that his voice is heard, that it is reckoned with and that his position is really taken into account in elaborating social and economic plans, there and only there he feels himself to be the real master of production, the master of his own destiny. So political tasks and production tasks come together." This approach, this line, must become the rule in the work of every leader and every official. (applause).

An important section of the party's ideological activity is work with the artistic intelligentsia. The CPSU Central Committee's decisions on questions of culture arm Soviet art with a clear program of actions and clear criteria for assessing creativity. The established atmosphere of attentiveness and simultaneous exactingness, of a demanding attitude toward the results of labor by masters of the arts helps to create works which accord with Soviet people's high aspirations and spiritual needs.

The creative achievements and public services of a number of leading theater collectives and cultural institutions and representatives of Leningrad's art have been commemorated by high awards from the motherland.

Conscious party-mindedness on the part of the artist, augmented by high professional skill, enables real talent to take wing and helps in creating works which will live long.

There is increased interests in the problems of present-day reality and the theme of labor. This has been promoted by the further improvement of the forms of collaboration between creative unions and cultural institutions and production collectives. Considerable attention is devoted to the education of young creative people and to their ideological and professional growth.

At the same time weak works dealing superficially with the problems of today still appear frequently on the stage and screen. Of course, it is possible to welcome the emergency of works posing moral problems and actively criticizing a consumerist attitude and individualism. But we must not be indifferent to the fact that many masters of literature and art confine themselves to studying the sphere of family and domestic relations, narrow the range of topical themes and problems and lose sight of questions with a wide social resonance.

A high measure of exactingness is displayed toward the arist's work today, as always. Creative unions and their party organizations must create an atmosphere of exactingness and give a fitting assessment of works which are downright weak and faceless, even more so where there are ideological errors. Literary and artistic criticism must also adopt an active position on all these questions.

The banner of Soviet art bears the Leninist principles of class, people and party. We expect works which raise important problems of today, which move people's hearts and minds, which express a clear, aggressive stance with respect to bourgeois ideology and which propagandize communist ideals, and we are confident the Leningrad's detachment of the artistic intelligentsia will be equal to the tasks set by the Communist Party for masters of literature and art. (applause)

The press, television and radio play an increasing role in resolving the tasks of communist building. The newspapers and the television screen are today a kind of annal of the deeds and concerns by which the Leningrad party organization and labor collectives live.

These annals are created from day to day by a skilled detachment of journalists and party publicists, whose word rouses public thought, exalts the labor of the worker, farmer and scientist and comes out actively against existing shortcomings. LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA, VECHERNIY LENINGRAD, LENINGRADSKIY RABOCHIY and SMENA are striving to fulfill increasingly well their functions as collective propagandist, agitator and organizer. Many editorial boards in television and broadcasting are doing great work.

But demands on the mass propaganda media are constantly growing. Consequently the responsibility of editorial collectives for the profundity and authority of articles and commentaries, for their practical efficacy and for taking the questions raised to their logical conclusion is also growing.

Unfortunately "blank shots" are still met with. It can happen--and not infrequently--that even a shock, necessary, urgent topic becomes stereotyped verbiage. Take, for instance, questions of savings and thrift. Of course, there are many purely technical aspects here. But surely people's attitude to these questions could become a subject of profound investigation? After all, metal which goes for scrap, rusting machinery, poor quality goods--behind all these there lie not only weak points in work, but also the attitude of specific people to the people's property.

For instance, by the most modest calculations in Leningrad and the oblast every year more than 12 million tons of household and mineral waste is created, on whose collection and removal considerable resources are spent. Moreover a large quantity of valuable substitutes for construction materials are left on the waste dumps at mines and quarries. Why do our mass media not talk about these problems at the tops of their voices? This would give concrete assistance to the party organization and would make it possible to bring additional resources into circulation.

Increasing journalists' skill in publicizing leading experience in economic management and ideological and organizational work and criticizing shortcomings must become the day-to-day concern of editorial boards. Not to lag behind, to keep pace with life, to help make it better--that is the duty of Leningrad's jounalists and all workers in the mass information and propaganda media. (applause)

Comrades!

As it was for all the party, for the Leningrad party organization the period under review was characterized by a further growth in its prestige, the strengthening of influence on all aspects of economic and cultural building and the strengthening of ties with the masses.

At present the oblast party organization has more than 556,000 members and candidate members of the CPSU; there are 6,516 primary and about 11,000 shop party organizations and more than 21,000 party groups. Of the 526 party committees which have been set up, 60 have the rights of a raykom and 38 are elected on an extended basis. Some two-thirds of communists work in the sphere of material production.

In implementing its leading role in socialist society the party always strives to bring all organizational work up to the level of present-day tasks. One way of achieving this goal is to further improve the qualitative makeup of the CPSU's ranks.

In the period under review about 87,000 people joined the party. More than 62 percent of those admitted are workers. The admission to the party of specialists in various sectors of the national economy, women and young people has increased. The Komsomol's role as a direct party reserve has grown. It is natural that two-thirds of the newly recruited Leningrad communists are Komsomol members.

A concrete step in fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress demands on increasing the significance of the candidate stage was the creation of young communists' schools in all gorkoms and raykoms and major party organizations. At present there are about 500 such schools, where tens of thousands of people are studying. More than half the communists graduating from these schools have been elected secretaries of shops and primary organizations or party group organizers, belong to other elected party organs or are propagandists. Practically all young communists have a permanent assignment. We should continue helping the new recruits to prepare for active work in the party.

Much has been done to further improve the standard of primary party organizations' activity. As you know, this question was examined at the obkom plenum. Gorkoms and raykoms are implementing leadership in a more practical way, taking concrete conditions into account. In many of them a system of training and instruction for leaders of party cells at the lowest level has been set up.

The improvement in long-term planning in primary organizations, comprehensive checks on their work and the giving of regular information to communists--in the form of information reports--on the activity of the obkom, gorkoms and raykoms promoted the stepping up of all intraparty life.

The activity of party organizations in the conditions of associations and extended party committees was further developed, as was the experience approved by the party's Central Committee in creating councils of party organization secretaries. Joint sessions by the party committees of construction sites, design organizations and client enterprises helped speed up the commissioning of the most important projects.

The formation of temporary party groups in agricultural production and on projects in construction and transport has proved justified. The method of appointing party organizers in production subunits where there is no possibility of creating party groups has also been more widely disseminated.

Considerable attention is devoted to the study and crystallization of positive experience as an important element in the Leninist style of party leadership. Some 70 gorkoms and raykoms and primary organizations have become, in essence, bases for the consolidation of work methods tried and tested by life and for the quest for more effective ways of resolving the most diverse tasks.

The seminars and study-topic exhibitions held here have been of great value to different categories within the aktiv. The party organizational work bureaus and methodological councils set up under the aegis of the obkom, gorkoms and raykoms skillfully collate everything that is new and advanced.

Persistently implementing the principle of trusting and respecting while at the same time being demanding toward cadres, the party organs strive to strengthen all sectors with politically mature, highly trained, experienced personnel.

Considerable help is given in party cadres' basic and further training by the Leningrad Higher Party School. The school has set up a permanent seminar for newly elected secretaries of party committees with raykom rights, part-time [neosvobozhdennyy] party organization secretaries and party committee instructors. Studies have been held for chairmen of commissions supervising administration activity. In the current training year the higher party school opened an evening section for the first time.

This is a good addition to the system of cadre selection, placement and training which facilitates a widening of the range of aktiv members having profound knowledge and practical experience in the sphere of party organizational work and modern management methods. (applause)

On the whole the party apparatus cadres are able to meet the demands made on them. The party committees have at their disposal a well-organized and trained complement of section leaders and instructors. A system of reporting on the state of affairs in party organizations has been introduced. Party business has been organized more efficiently.

The characteristic and predominant features are increased efficiently in the apparatus and the concentration of efforts on resolving long-term tasks. A large part of the time available is used for work directly in the labor collectives and with people.

At the same time, questions of further improving the style of party work remain topical. Clearly no plan or good intention is implemented automatically. The party committee is always faced with the question: How can the set tasks be coped with best and more effectively? Everything is important here: careful selection of the questions to be put forward for discussion, profound and principled examination, and clear statement of the aims and of the methods of achieving them. This aspect of their activity has been worked out in principle. The party committees have learned how to plan their work and to conduct analysis.

Even so, a certain gap still sometimes occurs between the realization of the importance of a particular problem and the desired result. This happens because party committees occasionally slacken off precisely in the organization phase, in the phase of checking work.

Whether this involves the party organ as a whole or one individual worker, it must be made a rule that in resolving any question harmonious work is achieved between all links in the chain, from the study of a problem, the taking of a decision and the job of checking to the achievement of the specific result. (applause)

The strengthening of party and state descipline remains a subject of constant concern for the obkom, the gorkoms and the raykoms. Examination of these questions in the party obkom Bureau and Secretariat helps to create an atmosphere of exactingness and of inevitable retribution for breaking the party rules or the norms of party life.

The obkom commission gives a lot of help in this regard. Materials supplied by it have caused a number of leaders to be brought strictly to book and several to be relieved of their posts and expelled from the party.

The people's control organs have activated the struggle against the abuse of positions and the distortion of report data. At many enterprises they have discovered large internal reserves whose utilization has enabled equipment loadings to be improved and additional output worth millions of rubles to be produced. Instances of overreporting on total sales of industrial output and total construction and installation work volumes have also been uncovered.

Occurrences of this kind become possible when party and soviet organs, even when in possession of data relating to various kinds of violations, take up a stance of nonintervention or even on occasion, in the grip of so-called "objective causes," take people guilty of deception and corruption under their protection. They must strive persistently to assert party morality, be quick to expose and prevent negative phenomena and deal strictly with the guilty parties.

Strengthening discipline--labor, production and plan discipline--and increasing the responsibility of all categories of cadre for the state of affairs in specific sectors must continue to be the focus of party organizations' attention.

We know the strength of our party ranks, we know their ability to counter existing difficulties and shortcomings with efficiency and good organization. This was confirmed once again by the results of the report and election campaign, which was held in an atmosphere of unswerving observance of intraparty democracy and the Leninist norms' of party life and of principled criticism and self-criticism.

Now, at the start of the new 5-year plan and on the threshold of the next party congress, this spirit, this atmosphere of high principle and exactingness must be demonstrated fully everyday in the work of all links in the Leningrad party organization, from obkom to party group. (applause)

It is incumbent on soviet organs, trade unions and the Komsomol to actively pursue this line. Their role and place in resolving the most multifarious tasks have already been discussed in other sections of the report. I would just like to stress here that there is no sphere of economic or social or spiritual life in which the soviets and all our public organizations could not step up their influence. We expect them to be more active, more concrete and, above all, more productive in their work. (applause)

As we sum up the results of what we have achieved in the reporting period we take a pride in our country's great accomplishments. A small part in them belongs to the creative thought of Leningrad's communists and to the skill and talent of the workers, specialists, scientists, writers and artists and all working people of Leningrad and oblast. (applause)

We are marching on, enriched with new experience. We are confident that that experience will serve us well in resolving even more complex and crucial tasks. (prolonged applause)

Comrades:

It is not long now until the 26th CPSU Congress begins its work. The Soviet people are greeting the regular party forum with new successes.

The Leningrad party organization lives by ideas, concerns and plans common to the entire country. This is convincingly demonstrated by the high pledges adopted by the recent Leningrad and oblast aktiv meeting for the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The targets outlined in the development of industrial and agricultural production, capital construction and transport and in the resolution of social tasks are based on unswerving implementation of the party's demands for intensifying social production and improving socialist competition under the motto "From High-Quality Individual Work to High Efficiency in the Labor Collective:"

The main aim of the adopted pledges is to place a powerful scientific-technical and production potential more efficiently at the service of the national economy and to ensure that Leningraders make the maximum contribution to the further consolidation of our homeland's economic and defense might and to the further increase of the people's prosperity. (prolonged applause)

An important stage in achieving these targets was the precongress labor vigil. By the day the congress opens, 200,000 workers will have fulfilled their 2-month targets and 80,000 will have completed the first quarter of the year. The last power unit at Leningrad's V.I. Lenin AES, whose output will reach 4 million kilowatts, will be on stream. (applause)

The modern new nuclear ship Rossiya--worthy successor to the nuclear icebreakers Lenin, Arktika and Sibir--will be laid down ahead of schedule at the Baltiyskiy shipyard. (applause)

By the portentous date new power units for AES's, automatic production lines, special-purpose machine tools and drilling rigs will have been shipped off to the country's construction projects nearing completion. The national economy will have received above the plan 26 of the 300-horsepower Kirovets tractors, hundreds of modern instruments and pieces of apparatus, and thousands of tons of mineral fertilizers, rolled metal and other products.

We are inspired in all our work and achievements by the great transforming and directing force of the glorious Communist Party, which is leading the Soviet people, along Lenin's course, following Lenin's behests and under Lenin's unfading banner, confidently to new peaks of public [obshestvennyy] and social progress. (prolonged applause)

Permit me, dear comrades, to assure the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally that the Leningrad party organization and the working people of Leningrad and oblast, loyal to the revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the party and the people, will do everything to ensure the successful implementation of the program for the new stage of communist building which will be determined by the 26th congress of our Leninist party. (tumultuous and prolonged applause)

PLENUM DISCUSSES GEORGIAN CP CONGRESS REPORT

LD041341 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Jan 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Georgian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A Georgian CP Central Committee Plenum was held 17 January 1981.

The plenum examined the Georgian CP Central Committee report to the 26th Georgian CP Congress. Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, delivered a report on this question at the plenum.

The plenum unanimously approved the Central Committee report to the 26th Georgian CP Congress.

Comrade Z.A. Pataridze, chairman of the Georgian Council of Ministers, was charged by the plenum with delivering a report on the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress, "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990."

With this the Georgian CP Central Committee Plenum ended its work.

LATVIAN PLENUM DISCUSSES REPORT TO PARTY CONGRESS

LD051515 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 28 Jan 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Latvian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A Latvian CP Central Committee plenum was held 27 January 1981.

The plenum examined the Latvian CP Central Committee accountability report to the 23d Latvian CP Congress. A.E. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, delivered a report on it. The plenum unanimously approved the Central Committee accountability report to the 23d Latvian CP Congress.

The Latvian CP Central Committee plenum placed on the 23d Latvian CP Congress agenda the question "On the CPSU Central Committee Draft for the 26th Party Congress 'The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990.'" Yu. Ya. Ruben, chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers, was designated to report on this matter.

LATVIAN CONGRESS NOTES IDEOLOGICAL SHORTCOMINGS

LD050953 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Feb 81 p 2

[Report by special correspondents O. Meshkov and V. Smirnov under the rubric "At the Union Republic Communist Party Congresses": "Latvia: Looking Ahead"]

[Excerpt] Riga--A subject of constant attention for the republic party organization, the report and debate noted, has been and remains questions of the population's education in a spirit of socialist internationalism and the friendship of the peoples, the enhancement of the Soviet people's political vigilance and the exposure of the reactionary essence of bourgeois nationalism. These questions are particularly topical in ideological educational work among young students. V. Artmane, people's artist of the USSR, mused at the congress on the creative intelligentsia's vocation to take an active part in the life of society.

The standard of agitation and propaganda work, the speakers pointed out, so far does not accord everywhere or always with present-day requirements. Fuller consideration must be taken of the working people's increased general educational and cultural training and their requirements. Primary party organizations frequently try to assess the effectiveness of propaganda and agitation mainly in terms of the number of lectures, reports or talks and not in terms of the level of people's awareness and their labor and social activeness. Classes in the system of political and economic study frequently lack specific content or a link with life and the collectives' practical affairs.

Meanwhile, K. Nyuksha, fitter and toolmaker at the Rez plant, said, shortcomings in ideological work have an adverse effect on the cadres' education. There was also a discussion of the fact that many serious shortcomings in economic activity and party work are connected with the slackening of personal responsibility for the matter in hand and of exactingness. It is for precisely this reason, it was stated from the congress platform, that there are still leaders who, instead of displaying initiative and socialist enterprise, embark on the path of deceiving the state and embroidering the truth. The Latvian CP Central Committee has severely condemned republic ministry leaders I. Berzin and N. Altukhov for a tolerant attitude toward overstated data at enterprises under their jurisdiction. Instances of slackness and irresponsibility committed by individual leading workers were also cited. The republic's minister of construction, I. Ulmanis, was seriously criticized for the poor organization of affairs in the sector.

VOSS SPEAKS AT PELSHE BUST UNVEILING IN RIGA

LD060859 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 28 Jan 81 p 1

[LATINFORM report on the unveiling of a bust of A.Ya. Pelshe "To a Famous Son of the Party and Outstanding Compatriot"]

[Excerpts] A multitude of Rigans, representatives of the republic's labor collectives, students, schoolchildren and party and soviet workers gathered on 27 January in the park by the Latvian CP Central Committee building.

A rally devoted to the unveiling of a bronze bust of A. Ya. Pelshe was opened by Ya. Ya. Vagris, first secretary of Riga Gorkom.

The honor of unveiling the bronze bust went to A.E. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee.

A.E. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, addressed the rally, saying:

Today, at this very moment, we are witnessing a significant event. A bronze bust of twice Hero of Socialist Labor Comrade Arvid Yanovich Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, has been unveiled in the capital of Soviet Latvia, Riga.

When Leonid Ilich Brezhnev presented A. Ya. Pelshe with the Order of Lenin and a second Hammer and Sickle Medal he called him "an outstanding representative of the Bolshevik guard. He participated directly in the Great October Socialist Revolution and for over 60 years now he has been in the communist ranks. No matter what job the party has given him Arvid Yanovich has devoted every ounce of his strength always and in all things to the great ideals of communism."

To communists and all working people in Soviet Latvia the name of Arvid Yanovich Pelshe is eternally dear for he was born on Latvian soil and began his cares and underwent his primary revolutionary schooling here. Comrade A. Ya. Pelshe's name is associated with many glorious chapters in the history of the Latvian people's struggle for the building of socialism and with the Latvian Communist Party's activity during and after the war. In 1941 he became secretary of the Central Committee and from 1959 through 1966 he was first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee.

A prominent figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state, A. Ya. Pelshe shows a constant interest in the Latvian Republic party organization and responds readily to the needs of Latvian working people. This is not surprising since several convocations the republic's working people have placed great faith in him by electing him a USSR Supreme Soviet deputy.

Permit me, dear comrades, on this memorable day, to convey to Arvid Yanovich on your behalf and on behalf of all communists and working people in the republic warm, heartfelt wishes for good health, inexhaustible energy and new successes in party and state activity.

It is deeply symbolic, A.E. Voss noted, that the erection of the bust has taken place on the eve of the 23d congress of the Latvian CP to whose development and strengthening Comrade A. Ya. Pelshe has devoted and is devoting a great deal of creative effort and energy.

Communists and all working people in the republic are approaching their party congress in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm generated by the nationwide discussion of the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress. "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990." Like the rest of the Soviet people the working people of Latvia see this historic document as striking conformation of the Communist Party's tireless concern for improving the people's well-being.

LITHUANIAN PARTY HOLDS PRECONGRESS PLENUM

LD041253 Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 24 Jan 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Lithuanian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A Lithuanian CP Central Committee plenum was held on 23 January 1981.

The plenum examined matters relating to the 19th Lithuanian CP Congress. The plenum discussed and approved the Lithuanian CP Central Committee report to the 18th Lithuanian CP Congress.

The Lithuanian CP Central Committee placed on the agenda of the 18th Lithuanian CP Congress the question "On the CPSU Central Committee Draft for the 26th CPSU Congress 'The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990,'" with the report to be delivered by Comrade R. Songayla, chairman of the Lithuanian Council of Ministers.

The plenum also examined organizational matters.

In connection with Comrade R. Songayla's appointment as chairman of the Lithuanian Council of Ministers the plenum released him from the post of secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee.

The plenum elected Comrade V. Astrauskas secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee and member of the Central Committee Bureau, releasing him from the post of chief of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department.

The plenum released Comrade Yu. Manyushis from membership of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee Bureau in connection with his retirement.

The plenum appointed Comrade V. Kardamvichyus chief of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department.

In connection with the appointment of Comrade Yu. Bernatavichyus as deputy chairman of the Lithuanian Council of Ministers the plenum released him from the post of chief of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee Agriculture Department.

Comrade V. Normantas was appointed chief of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee Agriculture Department.

The plenum was addressed by Comrade O. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee.

MOLDAVIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD

LD041535 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 17 Jan 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Information Report on the Moldavian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A Moldavian CP Central Committee Plenum was held on 16 January. It discussed and approved the Moldavian CP Central Committee accountability report to the 15th Moldavian CP Congress delivered [as published] by Comrade S.K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee.

The plenum decided to convene the 15th Moldavian CP Congress on 22 January 1981 and to add a further item to the agenda "on the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th CPSU Congress 'The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990'."

The plenum elected Comrade I.G. Ustiyan member of the Moldavian CP Central Committee Bureau. At that point the plenum ended.

MOLDAVIAN PARTY CONGRESS OPENING REPORTED

LD061015 Kishinev SOVETKSAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 23 Jan 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report" on 22 January first-day proceedings at Moldavian CP Congress]

[Text] The capital of Soviet Moldavia, order-bearing Kishinev, is in festive attire. On 22 January the 15th Moldavian CP Congress opened here. By 1000 the emissaries of city and rayon party organizations had assembled in Oktombriye Palace. Communists and all the republic's working people have approached this remarkable event closely rallied around the CPSU Leninist Central Committee, brimming with determination to make the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress with new successes for the further prospering and strengthing of our great motherland's might.

On behalf of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, Comrade S.K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, opened the 15th Moldavian CP Congress.

The congress presidium was elected unanimously.

With great enthusiasm the delegates elected an honorary presidium composed of the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

After electing the congress secretariat and the auditing and credentials commissions, the following order of work for the 15th Moldavian CP Congress was approved:

1. Report of Moldavian CP Central Committee.

2. Report of Moldavian CP Auditing Commission.

3. On the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th CPSU Congress "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990."

4. Elections: of Moldavian CP Central Committee, of Moldavian CP Auditing Commission, of delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress.

Comrade S.K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, delivered the report of the Moldavian CP Central Committee.

The Moldavian CP Auditing Commission report was delivered by its chairman, Comrade I.Ye. Iordanov.

The following comrades spoke in the debate on the Moldavian CP Central Committee and Auditing Commission reports: V.K. Kiktenko, first secretary of Kishinevskiy Gorkom; A.A. Mokanu, first secretary of Tiraspolskiy Gorkom; V.A. Protsenko, first secretary of Slobodzeyskiy Raykom; G.I. Yeremey, chairman of the Moldavian republican Trade Union Council; A.P. Savchenko, general director of the Moldavian republican Trade Union Council; A.P. Savchenko, general director of the Moldselmash Science and Production Association and USSR State Prize winner; G.S. Chokoy, first secretary of Faleshtskiy Raykom; S.M. Parmakli, chief of Chadyr-Lungskiy Rayon Kolkhoz Council Mechanization and Electrification of Agricultural Produce Association's No 11 mechanized detachment; Hero of Socialist Labor G.M. Zhitnyuk, Moldavian light industry ministers; I.M. Salagub, fitters' team leader at the Moldavgidromach Production Association; L.A. Stadnik, first secretary of Brichanskiy Raykom; M.L. Biyeshu, soloist at the opera and ballet theater and USSR People's Artist.

The delegates heard and unanimously approved the report of the credentials commission, delivered by its chairman Comrade G.G. Dygay, chief of the Moldavian CP Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department.

The following took part in the work of the congress: Comrade V.P. Lein, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR food industry minister; Comrade V.I. Drozdenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Romania; Comrade N.T. Ghlushkov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and chairman of the USSR State Committee on Prices; Comrade V.N. Sevruk, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department; and Comrade S.V. Burov, instructor of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department.

CONCLUSION OF TURKMEN PARTY CONGRESS REPORTED

LD041615 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 18 Jan 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on 22d Turkmen CP Congress"]

[Text] The 22d Turkmen CP Congress continued its work 17 January.

The following spoke in the debate on the report "On the CPSU Central Committee Draft for the 26th CPSU Congress 'The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990' and the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization": S.A. Orudzhev, USSR minister of gas industry; A. Dzhalyev, first secretary of Maryyskiy Gorkom; Yu.D. Sidorov, driver at the Chardzhou locomotive depot; R.A. Annayev, chairman of Chardzhouskiy Oblispolkom; B.V. Kuliyeva, milking machine operator at the Nine Ashkhabad Commissars Sovkhoz in Gyuarskiy Rayon; A. Charyyev, chief of the Glavkarakumstroy administration; S. Rozmetov, chairman of the 40 Let TSSR Kolkhoz in Tashauzskiy Rayon; A. Muradov, vegetable-growing team leader at the Maksim Gorkiy Kolkhoz in Geoktepinskiy Rayon; O. Bayramdurdyyev, chairman of Ashkhabadskiy Oblispolkom; G.A. Zgerskiy, commander of the Red Banner Central Asian Border District; S.Dzh. Dovletova, operator at the V.I. Lenin chemical plant in Chardzhou; G.G. Gubanov, Turkmen SSR minister of agriculture; K. Mollayev, chairman of Tashauzskiy Oblispolkom; M. Dzhumam Dzhumamuradov, tractor driver at the Pobeda Kolkhoz in Maryyskiy Rayon; N. Nurmamedov, rector of the Turkmen state medical institute; Ye.G. Rybalov, Turkmen SSR minister of trade; T. Orazova, cotton-growing team leader at the USSR 50th Annivesity Sovkhoz in Karakumskiy Rayon, and N. Bayramsakhatov, chairman of the Turkmen SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education.

At the end of the debate Ch.S. Karryyev, member of the Turkmen CP Central Committee Bureau and chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers, answered delegates' questions.

The congress adopted a resolution on the said question unanimously approving the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th CPSU Congress "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990."

The congress elected the Turkmen CP Central Committee and Auditing Commission and the delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress.

M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee, made the closing speech at the congress.

With great enthusiasm the congress delegates adopted a letter greeting the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, assuring them that the communists and working people of Turkmenia will devote all their efforts and creative energy to providing a fitting greeting for the 26th party congress and will achieve new successes in the building of communism.

Greetings telegrams from the central committees of the communist parties of all the fraternal union republics were read out at the congress.

The congress delegates expressed gratitude for these greetings and wished the fraternal republics' communist parties and the party committees and worker collectives who had sent greetings telegrams to the congress new successes in the fulfillment of the tasks of communist building.

The 22d Turkmen CP Congress ended 17 January.

Ye.G. Kuznetsov, instructor in the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, attended the congress.

The congress participants sang the party anthem, "The Internationale."

POSTCONGRESS TURKMEN CP PLENUM ELECTS OFFICIALS

LD041627 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 18 Jan 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Turkmen CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The first plenum of the Turkmen CP Central Committee elected by the 22d Turkmen CP Congress was held 17 January. The plenum examined organizational matters.

The plenum elected M.G. Gapurov first secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee and member of the Central Committee Bureau. A.I. Rachkov was elected second secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee and member of the Central Committee Bureau. M. Mollayeva, V.F. Zhulenev and M.A. Charyyev were elected secretaries and Bureau members of the Turkmen CP Central Committee.

The plenum elected B. Yazkuliev, Ch.S. Karryyev, G.S. Mishchenko, M.G. Shmidt, N.V. Makarkin, P. Annaorazov and A.S. Boyko members of the Turkmen CP Central Committee Bureau.

V.A. Kharkov, O.I. Ishankuliyeva and S.A. Niyazov were elected candidate members of the Turkmen CP Central Committee Bureau.

The plenum confirmed the following Turkmen CP Central Committee department chiefs: V.A. Kharkov (Party Organizational Work); A. Begdzhanov (Propaganda and Agitation); Yu.K. Mogilevets (Agriculture); I. Bekiyev (Administrative Organs); Ye. Ovlyakuliyev (Science and Educational Institutions); A.A. Karliyeva (Culture); Kh. Akhmbdov (Transport and Communications); Yu.Ye. Leshchinskiy (Petroleum and Chemical Industry); G. Berdyyev (Light and Food Industry); L.N. Osipova (Construction and Municipal Services); T. Chorekliyev (Water Resources and Rural Construction); Yu.L. Kireyev (Trade, Planning and Finance Organs), and V.F. Belonozhkina (General Section).

Ya. Berdyyev was appointed chairman of the Turkmen CP Central Committee Party Commission and Z.N. Popova was appointed administrator of affairs.

The plenum confirmed B. Kerimi as editor of SOVET TURKMENISTANY, Ye.N. Kurylev as editor of TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA and Kh. Durdyyev as chief editor of the journal TURKMENISTAN KOMMUNISTI.

The plenum confirmed the standing commissions of the Turkmen CP Central Committee.

The plenum was attended by Ye. G. Kuznetsov, instructor in the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department.

TASHKENTSKAYA OBLAST PARTY CONFERENCE OPENS

LD041541 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 Jan 81 p 1

[UZTAG report: "Tashkentskaya Oblast Party Conference"]

[Text] The 20th Tashkentskaya Oblast party conference began its work 16 January.

The delegates heard the obkom's report delivered by obkom First Secretary M.M. Masukhanov.

Participating in the work of the conference are Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee; I.G. Anisimkin, L.I. Grekov, A.U. Salimov, I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, A.A. Khodzhayev and N.D. Khudayberdyyev, members of the Uzbek CP Central Committee Bureau; and G.M. Orlov, candidate member of the Uzbek CP Central Committee Bureau. Participating in the conference are I.N. Dmitriyev, chief of a CPSU Central Committee Department; M.A. Prokofyev, USSR minister of education; S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and A.F. Rumyantsev, chief editor of the CPSU Central Committee weekly EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA.

VOROSHILOV'S BIRTH MARKED IN VOROSHILOVGRAD, KIEV

AU051107 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Summary] "The revolutionaries from the glorious cohort of Adamantine Bolsheviks and Leninists who were the first to attack the bastions of autocracy, who laid the foundations for a new society and who selflessly defended the conquests of Great October, will forever remain in the grateful memory of their descendants. The Soviet people with respect and love utter the name of Klimentiy Yefremovich Voroshilov, faithful disciple and comrade in arms of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, prominent party figure and statesman, one of the active builders of the Soviet Armed Forces, renowned military leader, twice hero of the Soviet Union and hero of socialist labor, whose birth centenary was marked yesterday by the Soviet people.

"A populous meeting was held in Voroshilovgrad yesterday on the occasion of unveiling a monument to Klimentiy Yefremovich Voroshilov." The meeting was opended by Voroshilovgradskiy Obkom First Secretary Goncharenko, and attended by Vatchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman; Kapto, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary; Yepishev, Military Council member and Political Directorate chief in Kiev Military District; party officials; veterans who participated in the Civil and Great Fatherland Wars; and representatives of the working people.

Comrade Vatchenko unveiled the monument and delivered a speech, paying tribute to the "faithful discipline and comrade in arms of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, prominent party figure and statesman, one of the active builders of the Soviet Armed Forces, legendary military leader, twice hero of the Soviet Union and hero of socialist labor," and "glorious son of the workers class."

At the monument to Voroshilov, flowers were laid on behalf of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, on behalf of the obkom and oblispolkom, party veterans, Voroshilovgrad garrison troops, Komsomols and the working people.

On the occasion of Voroshilov's birth centenary, a meeting was held yesterday in the Institute of the History of the Party under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee--a branch of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the CPSU Central Committee.

KISELEV PARTICIPATES IN AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

LD061416 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Over 3,000 agricultural specialists were invited to a republican conference of agronomists which opened in Minsk today. Taking part in the work of the conference are Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party of Belorussia Central Committee and other leaders of the republic.

AZERBAIJAN, BAKU PERSONNEL REASSIGNMENTS REPORTED

LD041651 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 25 Jan 81 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Party Committee Plenums"]

[Text] Plenums of Kirovabad, Lenkoran and Mingechaur Gorkoms and of Baku's Leninskiy, Narimanovskiy and Nasiminskiy Raykoms have been held. They considered organizational questions.

In connection with his election as secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Comrade G.A. Gasanov was released from his duties as first secretary and Bureau member of Kirovabad Gorkom.

Comrade R.A. Bagirli was elected first secretary and Bureau member of Kirovabad Gorkom.

In connection with his election as secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Comrade I.A. Mamedov was released from his duties as first secretary and Bureau member of Lenkoran Gorkom.

Comrade D.D. Dzhamalova was elected first secretary and Bureau member of Lenkoran Gorkom.

Comrade A.Yu. Mamedov was elected first secretary and Bureau member of Mingechaur Gorkom.

In connection with his reassignment Comrade T.D. Akhundov was released from his duties as first secretary and Bureau member of Leninskiy Raykom.

Comrade A.M. Sadykhov was elected first secretary and Bureau member of Leninskiy Raykom.

In connection with his reassignment Comrade N.Kh. Akhmedov was released from his duties as first secretary and Bureau member of Narimanovskiy Raykom.

Comrade Z.Sh. Abdurrakhmanov was elected first secretary of Narimanovskiy Raykom.

In connection with her reassignment Comrade L. Kh. Rasulova was released from her duties as first secretary and Bureau member of Nasiminskiy Raykom.

Comrade A.D. Dzhalilov was elected first secretary and Bureau member of Nasiminskiy Raykom.

KIRGIZ FRUIT, VEGETABLE FARMING MINISTER NAMED

LD041539 [Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 23 January 1981 publishes on page 2 two Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees dated 22 January setting up the Kirgiz SSR union republic Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming and appointing Karybek Tynaliyev Kirgiz SSR minister of fruit and vegetable farming.

REPUBLICAN APPOINTMENTS, REASSIGNMENTS REPORTED

LD051347 [Editorial Report] Recent editions of Russian-language republic newspapers have reported the following appointments and reassignments of government officials:

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA 18 January front-pages three 16 January Moldavian Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees announcing the transformation of the Moldavian union-republic agrarian and industrial association for production, procurement, industrial processing and sale of vegetables and fruits into the Moldavian union-republic Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming; the appointment of Dmitriy Ivanovich Ivashchuk as Moldavian minister of fruit and vegetable farming; and the appointment of Grigoriy Yakovlevich Chekati as chairman of the Moldavian State Committee on Prices.

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOICHIY 24 January front-pages 23 January Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Presidium decree announcing the appointment of Comrade G. Kh. Ibragimov as chairman of the Azerbaijan State Committee for Nature Conservation. The same paper publishes on page 4 a 50-word unattributed report on the relieving of Comrade B.M. Adygezalov from his post as chairman of the Azerbaijan State Committee for Nature Conservation "in connection with his transfer to other work."

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 24 January front-pages a 23 January Belorussian Supreme Soviet Presidium decree announcing the appointment of Aleksandr Arkhipovich Goncharov as Belorussian SSR minister of the meat and dairy industry following the release of Vitaliy Ivanovich Bavrin from these duties "on his retirement."

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA 27 January front-pages a 26 January Turkmen Supreme Soviet Presidium decree announcing the appointment of Yaza Kurbanovich Dzhumayev as Turkmen minister of the food industry. The same paper carries on page 4 an unattributed report on a 26 January Turkmen Supreme Soviet Presidium decree announcing the release from duty of Redzhep Nurmukhammedov, the outgoing Turkmen minister of the food industry, "in connection with his transfer to other work."

CORRECTION TO USUBALIYEV KIRGIZ CONGRESS REPORT

The following is a correction to the item entitled "Usubaliyev Gives Report to Kirgiz CP Congress," published in the 4 Feb Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 1:

On page R 12 a passage was dropped from the third sentence of the second paragraph, which should read: "The frequency of accidents in transport is not being reduced, which is causing serious concern. But the leaders of motor transport and highways (Comrade Orozaliyev) and organ of the MVD State Motor Inspection Administration are not adopting adequate measures to ensure traffic safety on highways."

BRIEFS

DEVELOPMENT OF ATHEISM--Methodological problems concerning the further development of the theory of atheism and atheist education were discussed on 3 February at a general meeting of the history, philosophy and law department of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev. Doctor in Philosophical Sciences Onishchenko, chief of the Kiev branch of the Scientific Atheism Institute of the Academy of Social Sciences under the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a report on atheist education as an object of comprehensive scientific research, emphasizing the need to deepen the treatment of theoretical problems concerning formation of an atheist world outlook, for the study of the impact of the socialist way of life and the scientific-technical revolution on the development of mass atheism, and on the crisis in religion. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 3 Feb 81 AU]